State of California

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Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

Memorandum

To:

DEPUTY DISTRICT DIRECTORS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Date:

March 14, 1994

File No.:

From:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Subject: Air Quality Analysis of Ramp Metering

Concern has been expressed that the installation of ramp metering potentially contributes to the occurrence of carbon monoxide (CO) "hot spots" (i.e., local areas where CO concentrations exceed either the 1-hour, or more typically, the 8-hour standards). This has precipitated a variety of modeling efforts in an attempt to quantify the air quality effects of ramp metering. These efforts have served to again point out the severe limitations that exist in our ability to accurately quantify the local or microscale air quality implications of transportation facilities.

A major factor contributing to these limitations is that the approved vehicle emission factors represent vehicle emissions averaged over a variety of operating conditions. These factors do not lend themselves to calculating emissions associated with a particular operating feature, such as at a metered ramp.

There have been attempts at what is termed "modal" modeling at metered ramps, wherein vehicle emissions associated with particular operating modes (i.e., varying accelerations, decelerations, cruising, etc.) are estimated. However, these efforts represent ongoing research. Both the vehicle emissions and the traffic modeling data are not reasonably available at this time to quantify the CO implications of ramp metering.

An additional complication is that experts at UC Davis are suggesting that the current modeling procedures for estimating 8-hour CO concentrations near major traffic-carrying facilities are flawed. Research is continuing, and the modeling implications are being discussed with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and others.

Where does this leave us, and what is a reasonable response when attempting to assess the local CO implications of ramp metering projects?

First, a note of general perspective—the air quality monitoring unit within CARB reports that California's 8-hour CO concentration levels have, in recent years, dropped significantly. The expectation is that these levels will continue a

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downward trend. Current predictions are that within the next few years, the Federal 8-hour CO standard will likely be attained in all but a couple of areas in California.

A good general guide on the limits of what is a reasonable response when developing environmental assessment information is provided in Section 1502.22 of the Federal Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Protection Act. In summary, if information which is relevant to a reasoned choice among alternative actions is unavailable because the means to obtain the information are not known, a statement to that effect should be provided along with a general statement as to the best estimate of the reasonably foreseeable effects.

In the case of ramp metering, what can we state with some degree of certainty about ramp metering's reasonably foreseeable effects?

- The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 allow ramp metering projects to proceed without delay even when an area is under sanctions. In making this determination, Congress stated, "highway ramp metering, traffic signalization, and related programs ... improve traffic flow and achieve a net emission reduction".
- There has been some speculation that metering ramps causes the vehicles using these ramps to accelerate more rapidly and release greater emissions. However, this has not been conclusively shown to occur.

Further, even if, as some speculate, emissions from vehicles using metered ramps are increased from those using nonmetered ramps, it is likely that emissions from the facility as a whole are reduced with ramp metering.

The volume of traffic on metered ramps is quite small as compared to the mainline. And, as ramp metering reduces "stop and go" conditions on the mainline, emissions from the comparatively large number of mainline vehicles are reduced. Therefore, the best estimate of the reasonably foreseeable effects of ramp metering is an overall net reduction in emissions, which in turn will contribute to a reduction in the likely occurrence of localized "hot spots."

 Among the benefits of metered ramps is the optimization of mainline capacity by minimizing operational failures ("stop and go" conditions).
 This is important in considering the effect on local streets. When operational failure occurs, the carrying capacity reduces; therefore, diversion of traffic onto local streets is more apt to occur without metered ramps. Deputy District Directors Project Development March 14, 1994 Page 3

In the meantime, the Department and UC Davis are continuing research efforts, cooperatively with CARB, FHWA and EPA. This is expected to result in updated and refined local CO assessment tools and procedures. Additionally, we are continuing research into both the traffic and emission aspects of "modal" modeling. The Department has also committed to continuing the current in-field monitoring of CO levels near existing metered ramps in the San Jose area, which thus far have shown CO levels to be substantially less than standards.

If there are any questions on this matter, please contact Steve Borroum with the Office of Project Planning and Design at (916) 263-3414, ATSS 435-3414

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Carbon Monoxide Concentrations Adjacent to Ramp Meters

SCL-101 at Blossom Hill Blvd. SCL-280 at De Anza Blvd. Santa Clara County Winter 1993-94

May 20, 1994

Project Coordinator and Author Michael Markowitz, P.E.

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NOTICE

The contents of this report reflect the views of the Environmental Engineering Branch of Caltrans District 4 which is responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the State of California. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

The State of California does not endorse products or manufacturers. Trade or manufacturers' names appear herein only because they are considered essential to the object of this document.

CONVERSION FACTORS

English to Hetric System (SI) of Measurement

Quantity	English unit	Multiply by	To get metric equivalent
Length	inches (in)or(")	25.40 .02540	millimetres (mmm) metres (m)
	feet (ft)or(')	.3048	metres (m)
	miles (mi)	1.609	kilometres (km)
Area	square inches (in ²) square feet (ft ²) acres	6.432 x 10 ⁻⁴ .09290 .4047	square metres (m ²) square metres (m ²) hectares (ha)
Yolume	gallons (gal) cubic feet (ft ³) cubic yards (yd ³)	3.785 .02832 .7646	litres (1) cubic metres (m ³) cubic metres (m ³)
Volume/Time			,
(Flow)	cubic feet per second (ft ³ /s)	28.317	litres per second (1/s)
	gallons per minute (gal/min)	.06309	litres per second (1/s)
Mass	pounds (1b)	.4536	kilograms (kg)
Velocity	miles per hour (mph) feet per second (fps)	.4470 .3048	metres per second (m/s) metres per second (m/s)
Acceleration	feet per second squared (ft/s ²)	. 3048	metres per second squared (m/s ²)
	acceleration due to force of gravity (G)	9.807	metres per second squared (m/s ²)
Weight Density	pounds <u>p</u> er cubic (lb/ft ³)	16.02	kilograms per cubic metre (kg/m ³)
Force .	pounds (1bs) kips (1000 1bs)	4.448 4448	newtons (N) newtons (N)
Thermal Energy	British thermal unit (BTU)	1055	joules (J)
Mechanical Energy	foot-pounds (ft-1b) foot-kips (ft-k)	1.356 1356	joules (J) joules (J)
Bending Moment or Torque	inch-pounds (ft-1bs) foot-pounds (ft-1bs)	.1130 1.356	newton-metres (Nm) newton-metres (Nm)
Pressure	pounds per square inch (psi) pounds per square foot (psf)	6895 47.88	pascals (Pa) pascals (Pa)
Stress Intensity	kips per square inch square root inch (ksi vin)	1.0988	mega pascals /metre (MPa /m)
	pounds per square inch square root inch (psi / in)	1.0988	kilo pascals √metre (KPa √m)
Plane Angle	degrees (°)	0.0175	radians (rad)
Temperature	degrees fahrenheit (F)	$\frac{tF - 32}{1.8} = tC$	degrees celsius (°C)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank a number of individuals for their assistance in making this investigation possible: Jeff Georgevich of MTC for general guidance and encouragement; Mike Kim, Dick Duker, Kip Smith and Mike Basso of BAAQMD for providing technical guidance and monitoring station data; Mike Williams of Caltrans District 4 Right of Way Branch for helping clear innumerable hurdles; and Ramin Balourchian, et al, of Caltrans District 4 Traffic Systems Branch for developing detailed traffic data.

In the author's opinion, Dianne Steinhauser deserves a big cheer for instigating this study despite numerous obstacles.

Special thanks to John Tougher, Apple Computer Inc., for keeping an eye on our van and letting us plug in to their electric power. Saving the most heartfelt for last, a very special thanks goes to Mr. Henry Choe who generously offered the use of his back porch, and extended his hospitality to our field crew on virtually a weekly basis. Without his civic-mindedness, this study would have been limited to one site, greatly reducing its value.

SUMMARY

Table 1 — Highlights of Pertinent Data and Information

	Table 1 — Highlights of Pertinent Data and Information						
Location	SCL-280 Eastbound at De Anza Blvd. in Cupertino SE of stop bar South of and next to accel link		SCL-101 Northbound at Blossom Hill in San Jose SE of stop bar East of and next to queue				
Ramp Configuration	3 lanes: 2 mixed + 1 HOV PM Metering		2 lanes: 1 mixed + 1 HOV AM Metering				
Averaging Time	1-hour	8-hour	1-hour	8-hour			
CA Standards Fed Standards	20.0 ppm 35 ppm	9.0 ppm 9 ppm	20.0 ppm 35 ppm	9.0 ppm 9 ppm			
Maximum Day Date Time	6.9 ppm Wed. 1/19/94 0900-1000	4.8 ppm Fri. 1/14/94 & Thurs. 1/20/94 ************************************	7.3 ppm Sat. 1/15/94 0000-0100	6.1 ppm Fri. 1/14/94 2100 to Sat. 1/15/94 0500			
BAAQMD Stations: Actual — during above maximum	6.9 & 8.5 ppm	n/a	4.7 & 7.9 ppm	n/a			
BAAQMD Stations: 1989 Isopleth Rollback Factor 1994 Isopleth	15 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 11.6 ppm	9 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 6.9 ppm	15 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 11.6 ppm	9 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 6.9 ppm			
Ramp Sites: 1989 Isopleth Rollback Factor 1994 Isopleth	12 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 9.2 ppm	7 ppm x 0.77 = 5.4 ppm	9 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 6.9 ppm	6.5 ppm <u>x 0.77 =</u> 5.0 ppm			
Max. Traffic: On-ramp Hour Mainline Hour Mainline Daily	1450 vph 7600 vph 94,000 vpd		550 vph 6950 vph 63,000 vpd				

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INTRODUCTION

THE CHALLENGE

In late 1991, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) was asked by two of our fellow transportation partner agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), to account for carbon monoxide (CO) emissions due specifically to vehicle acceleration at freeway on-ramp meters.

The impetus for this request was a preliminary summary of California Air Resources Board (ARB) research on vehicle acceleration emissions which suggested that acceleration emissions were significantly higher than previously thought, and in fact were responsible for the vast majority of total vehicle emissions.

In response to these concerns, the Caltrans District 4 (SF Bay Area) Environmental Engineering Branch requested the assistance of the Caltrans Headquarters Division of New Technology and Materials (NTM&R), formerly known as Translab, in modifying the CALINE4 air pollutant dispersion model to address accelerations and speeds higher than the intersection link capability of CALINE4 could handle. Initially, NTM&R planned on incorporating the eventual results of the ARB research, but when ARB decided not to complete their study, Caltrans was left with only qualitative answers to a quantitative question which remained on the table.

INITIAL EFFORTS

Although much good faith effort was spent over 1992 and 1993, due to the lack of relevant research data on both a) vehicle acceleration behavior at ramp meters, and b) the relationship between acceleration behavior and emissions rates, NTM&R's attempts to modify the CALINE4 dispersion model and District 4's attempts to actually model ramp meter emissions ultimately proved unsuccessful.

(The ALA-880 TOS Cornerstone Project, which contained extensive ramp metering, and at least one minor project, were analyzed using a developmental version of CALINE4 known as "CALINE4 Beta Eta 2." Approval to use this version was later withdrawn due in part to Beta Eta 2's inexplicably high results.)

On September 15, 1993, MTC distributed a "Small Project Guidance" to project sponsors allowing for a simple four-question assessment of traffic and geometric factors for qualifying projects in high background (> 6 ppm) CO areas, principally Santa Clara County. MTC staff have stated that for qualifying projects in low background (≤ 6 ppm) CO areas, the CO assessment need not be done at all.

MTC has interpreted their Small Project Guidance as <u>not</u> applicable to ramp metering projects. Caltrans cited specific mention of "traffic signal installations" as one basis for inclusion, but MTC cited the widening of on-ramps — done for either vehicle storage or HOV bypass purposes — as the basis for exclusion. (See discussion of MTC Resolution No. 2270 below.) On the other hand, neither agency felt ramp metering belonged grouped with "major" projects; both agencies agreed ramp metering projects deserved some kind of special treatment.

FIELD STUDY

Immediately thereafter, the District 4 Environmental Engineering Branch decided to initiate a CO monitoring study adjacent to two operational ramp meters during the winter 1993-94 CO season, the results of which are presented herein. The goal of this investigation was to measure what we could not model, and determine as best we could the real-world impacts of ramp metering on adjacent local CO concentrations.

Efforts were made to select sites with the highest likelihood of finding CO hot-spots. Eventually, two sites were found which met all of the selection criteria; the De Anza Blvd. on-ramp to southbound SCL-280 (PM peak period, 2 SOV + 1 HOV), and the Blossom Hill Blvd. on-ramp to northbound SCL-101 (AM peak period, 1 SOV + 1 HOV).

At a meeting held January 20, 1994, preliminary investigation results were presented to MTC and BAAQMD, indicating CO levels well below standards at both sites. An action plan was formulated and later confirmed in a letter from MTC to Caltrans, dated February 18, 1994. Pending fulfillment of the action plan, which includes concurrence on a methodology which references this report, MTC will be able to review ramp metering projects for conformity based on the new approach.

BACKGROUND

REGULATORY

The Federal Clean Air Act and Conformity

The Federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (FCAAA), requires that all transportation plans, programs, and projects which are funded or approved under title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act be found to "conform" to the intent of the applicable State Air Quality Implementation Plan (SIP), which for the SF Bay Area is still the 1982 Bay Area Air Quality Plan. The Final Transportation Conformity Rule, promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), effective December 27, 1993, established the criteria and procedures for making these conformity determinations.

For FHWA/FTA projects, one of these criteria is that the "project must not cause or contribute to any new localized CO or PM-10 violations or increase the frequency or severity of any existing CO or PM-10 violations in CO and PM-10 nonattainment and maintenance areas." The Rule goes on to provide for flexibility in how those determinations are made: "...this criterion may be satisfied if consideration of local factors clearly demonstrates that no local violations presently exist and no new violations will be created as a result of the project." (See §51.424 or §93.116.)

In CO nonattainment areas during the Interim and Transitional periods preceding adoption of a SIP which incorporates the Final Rule, projects must additionally "...eliminate or reduce the severity and number of (existing) localized CO violations in the area substantially affected by the project..." This requirement is also followed by a sentence which includes the phrase: "...this criterion may be satisfied if consideration of local factors clearly demonstrates..." (See §51.434 or §93.121.)

The Final Conformity Rule emphasizes the timely implementation of Transportation Control Measures (TCMs) in the applicable SIP, presumably in recognition of their implicit benefit to <u>regional</u> air quality, while simultaneously <u>not</u> exempting TCM projects as a general category from any conformity requirements, particularly those related to <u>localized</u> CO violations. Ramp metering is an integral component of both SIP TCM #4, "High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes and Ramp Metering," and the Traffic

Operations System (TOS) included in SIP TCM #26, "Incident Management on Bay Area Freeways," from the SIP's Contingency Plan

Lastly, in a discussion of project types which may proceed under sanction, the Congressional record states Congress intended to include, "highway ramp metering, traffic signalization, and related programs that improve traffic flow and achieve a net emission reduction."

In sum, although ramp metering is not exempt from conformity determinations or CO hot-spot evaluations, Congress does regard ramp metering as beneficial to overall emissions levels, and to the extent ramp metering is included in SIP TCMs, ramp metering should be implemented expeditiously.

MTC Resolution No. 2270

Particular to the San Francisco Bay Area and as the result of a lawsuit over implementation of the 1982 Bay Area Air Quality Plan, MTC Resolution No. 2270, adopted April 17, 1991, requires a detailed conformity analysis of "major" federal-action projects to determine the project's impact on local and corridor scale CO emissions. The definition of "major" project includes:

"... one which increases the capacity of the highway system through...
(b) significant widening or addition of one or more lanes to an existing highway or (c) improvement of traffic flows through addition of ingress or egress facilities on or between existing highways."

Analysis requirements for major projects include detailed travel demand forecasting and carbon monoxide analysis in order to satisfy MTC's "Project Sponsor Guidance and Checklist for Carbon Monoxide Analysis Performed for Conformity Assessment of Transportation Projects," revised March 1993.

For projects other than "major projects," MTC Resolution 2270 gives four examples of ways by which project sponsors can show "it can reasonably be demonstrated the project, when taken as a whole, will reduce or eliminate, or not interfere with the reduction or elimination of, the severity and number of carbon monoxide violations in the area substantially affected by the project," the last example of which is, "Any other method which demonstrates that the project will not increase carbon monoxide emissions."

Assuming ramp metering could be regarded as a non-major project, this study was intended to be the heart of such a reasonable demonstration.

MODELING LIMITATIONS

Typically, local carbon monoxide concentration or "hot-spot" modeling for transportation projects in California is done using CALINE4, a line source pollutant dispersion model developed by Caltrans. CALINE4 uses project and site geometrics, worst-case meteorological assumptions, forecasted traffic speeds and volumes, and composite vehicle emissions rates to predict vehicle-based carbon monoxide concentrations at selected "receptor" locations which are then added to background CO levels from BAAQMD isopleth maps to arrive at a total. The composite emissions rates are derived from the EMFAC series of vehicle emissions factors published by the California Air Resources Board (ARB), the most recent version of which is EMFAC7F v1.1. The isopleth values can be modified by rollback factors which reflect the steady improvement of regional CO levels over time.

The EMFAC7F emissions factors are based on average driving speeds and do not break vehicle emissions out into "modal" emissions segregated into idle, cruise, acceleration, and deceleration. This is a key concept.

While CALINE4 is capable of predicting vehicle emissions at city street intersections by using an algorithm which derives modal emissions from EMFAC rates, initial attempts to use either this intersection link capability, or later a modified acceleration link version of CALINE4 known as "Beta Eta 2," to model metered freeway on-ramps yielded unbelievably high results and were abandoned as unrealistic.

With regard to ramp metering and acceleration emissions, the following points illustrate the current limits of CO hot-spot modeling capability:

e EMFAC7F emissions factors are neither modal nor specific to the particular characteristics of either freeways or ramp metering — they represent an estimation of emissions rates at various <u>average</u> speeds over a driving <u>cycle</u> (which begins and ends at zero speed) by applying "speed correction factors" to adjust for speeds above and below the 7.2 m/s (16 mph) average of the standardized Federal Test Procedure (FTP) 75 driving cycle. Just as EMFAC rates can not reflect the emissions differences between a steady speed and a

standing-start sprint with the same average speed, they similarly can not differentiate between steady flow and slow-and-go flow of a given average speed on the mainline. EMFAC is simply too general for a feature-specific evaluation of any transportation facility.

- Reasonable assumptions of vehicle acceleration behavior (whether obtained through basic constant-acceleration physics equations, or empirically through test car runs where actual acceleration was inversely related to speed) result in the key acceleration-average speed product, AxS (mi²/hr²-sec), frequently falling well above the range valid for use in CALINE4's exponential modal emissions equation.
- The CALINE4 intersection link algorithm assumes a time-weighted or "front-loaded" distribution of acceleration emissions and staggered starts of varying acceleration rates as one moves through the queue, whereas ramp metering starts are all from the stop bar. Furthermore, recent preliminary ARB research suggests "end-loaded" emissions distribution.
- Additionally, though CALINE4 was written in 1989, the intersection algorithm was based on data from 1975 and 1976 model year automobiles.
- Although there has been much speculation recently that acceleration events
 are responsible for a large share of vehicle emissions, insufficient research has
 been done to date on the emissions rates of modern vehicles in the
 acceleration mode to be able to model or quantify acceleration emissions.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

GENERAL LOCATION AND SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

Field sites in the general San Jose area (See Exhibit 1) were deemed desirable for the following two reasons:

1) The highest sub-regional background CO levels in the San Francisco Bay Area are found in the San Jose area. BAAQMD isopleth maps (1989, revised August 1991) and rollback factors (revised June 1993) combine to indicate that in 1994, expected

background CO levels in downtown San Jose can be as high as 11.6 ppm for a 1-hr period, and 6.9 ppm for an 8-hour average. (See Appendix A.)

2) Ramp meters are currently operational on a number of mainline sections in the general San Jose area and under consideration on others in the same area, including the southbound SCL-101 corridor from Palo Alto to San Jose.

Additionally, the physical situation of the monitor devices themselves clearly had to be both serviceable by the research team and meaningfully representative of actual worst-case sensitive receptors. This led to a doorbell campaign which was eventually successful in recruiting two cooperative volunteers from the limited pool of residents and businesses located directly adjacent to, and downwind of (reasonably assumed to be southeasterly of the stop-lines) candidate ramp meters. (See Appendices H, I and J.)

In sum, the following criteria were used to select usable sites which were as representative as possible of worst conceivable sensitive receptor location and conditions:

- operational multi-lane metering, preferably at least one AM and one PM,
- high sub-regional background CO levels,
- high mainline peak period volume and congestion,
- high peak period ramp volumes,
- monitors in close downwind proximity to acceleration links,
- protection from the elements for equipment,
- continuous access to electrical power,
- intermittent or continuous access for field personnel.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Site #1 — De Anza Blvd. On-ramp to S/B 280 in Cupertino

(See Exhibit 2.) The on-ramp configuration consists of 3 metered lanes; 2 mixed flow, 1 HOV bypass. (In Dist 4, HOV cars do have to stop, but get green light instantly.) Onramp lanes all merge into one auxiliary lane with an option either to merge into the fourth through lane or exit at the next interchange. The adjacent mainline is 8 lanes wide, 3 mixed flow and one HOV lane each direction, and has a narrow median. The open end of the sampling tube was 38 m (125 ft.) downstream or east of the stop bar and approx. 12 m (40 ft.) offset or south of the edge of the acceleration lane, and at ground

level. We chose to trade sampling height (ground level) for proximity (12 m (40 ft.) closer). The actual Dasibi analyzer was 12 m (40 ft.) farther away to the south, locked in a Caltrans van in Apple Computer's parking lot. Between the on-ramp and the parking lot is a Santa Clara Co. flood control concrete lined channel.

Site #2 — Blossom Hill Rd. On-ramp to N/B 101 in South San Jose

(See Exhibit 3.) The on-ramp configuration consists of 2 metered lanes; 1 mixed flow, 1 HOV bypass. The adjacent mainline is 8 lanes wide, 3 mixed flow and one HOV lane each direction, and has a wide median. The open end of the sampling tube was 30 m (100 ft.) upstream or south of the stop bar and approx. 21 m (70 ft.) offset or east of the queue, elevation 1.5 m (5 ft.), tied off in a tree. The Dasibi analyzer was 6 m (20 ft.) away in an enclosed patio of a private citizen's home. Between the on-ramp and the back yard are two overlapping 4.3 - 4.9 m (14-16 ft.) soundwalls.

BAAOMD PERMANENT MONITORING STATIONS

"SJSC" or "Burbank" — 1866 West San Carlos in San Jose

Located between Irving Av. and Leland Av., and approximately:

- 1.3 km (0.8 mi) northeasterly of the 17/280/880 interchange in San Jose,
- 3.9 km (2.4 mi) west and slightly south of the BAAQMD monitoring station on North 4th Street,
- 9.7 km (6 mi) east of Site #1 at 280/De Anza Blvd. in Cupertino,
- and 14 km (8.5 mi) northwest of Site #2 at 101/Blossom Hill Rd in South San Jose.

"SJ4T" or "San Jose" — 120 North 4th Street in downtown San Jose

Located near St. John Street, and approximately:

- 1 km (1 mi) north of the 87/280 interchange,
- 3.9 km (2.4 mi) east and slightly north of the BAAQMD monitoring station on West San Carlos Street,
- 12 km (7.5 mi) northwest of Site #2 at 101/Blossom Hill Rd in South San Jose,
- and 13 km (8 mi) east of Site #1 at 280/De Anza Blvd. in Cupertino.

EOUIPMENT AND METHOD

(See Appendix B.) Similar equipment at both sites allowed for continuous monitoring of CO concentrations by Dasibi Environmental Corporation Gas Filter Correlation CO Analyzers. Data was initially recorded on data loggers in 5-minute averages which were then reported on a 1-hour basis and down-loaded weekly to a portable computer. Rolling 8-hour averages were calculated later.

The Dasibi equipment was operated in compliance with US EPA designated reference method RFCA-0488-067, April 1988, approved range 0 - 50 ppm. Thermostatically controlled oil-filled space heaters were used to maintain nocturnal temperatures within the ranges specified by both Dasibi and US EPA. Thermostat and power settings were established using a thermograph during a shakedown period before data was collected.

At the SCL-280 site, the equipment was housed in a van. At the SCL-101 site, equipment was housed in the enclosed back patio of a private home. Tygon tubing was used to convey sampled air to the Dasibi analyzers.

Additionally, at the SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. site, a Solomat Co. Automatic Weather Station connected to a Solomat Co. Wind Monitor mounted atop a 7 m (20 ft.) mast attached to the van was used for continuous measuring of wind speed and wind direction. Data was recorded internally and then reported on a 15-minute average and down-loaded weekly to a PC.

DATA, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION

This study makes no attempt to either validate or challenge the CALINE4 dispersion model in that we did not collect or analyze data on a detailed enough level to derive quantitative relationships between the many variables which affect the CO concentration at any given receptor.

The general thinking was that if no exceedences were observed, the level of detail undertaken in this study would, in hindsight, be deemed sufficient. If exceedences were measured, more detailed research to determine contributing sources and factors (i.e., differentiation of background CO, mainline emissions, and on-ramp emissions; statistical analysis of traffic and meteorological conditions, etc...) would be indicated.

FIELD DATA FROM ON-RAMP SITES

Traffic Counts

Traffic Data (see Appendix G) is summarized below in Table 2.

Hourly vehicle counts were collected on five mid-week days in December and January for southbound SCL-280 including two mid-week afternoon commute periods for the De Anza Blvd. southbound on-ramp while the meter was on.

Hourly vehicle counts were collected over a span of 27 weekdays in January and February for northbound SCL-101 and 24 morning commute periods for the Blossom Hill Rd. northbound on-ramp while the meter was on.

No data was collected on the following: vehicle counts in the off-peak direction, vehicle speeds, ramp volumes while meters were off, or queuing behavior.

NB SCL-101 SB SCL-280 Blossom Hill Rd. De Anza Blvd. 5 - 9 AM 3 - 6 PM **Metered Hours** 2 Lanes; 1 SOV + 1 HOV 3 Lanes; 2 SOV + 1 HOV Ramp Configuration 7 - 8 AM 3 - 4 PM Peak On-Ramp Hour 7-8AM 4-6PM Peak Mainline Hour(s) 550 vph 1450 vph Maximum On-Ramp Volume 6950 vph 7600 vph Maximum Mainline Volume 63,000 vpd Total Mainline Volume 94,000 vpd

Table 2 — Traffic Data

Wind Speed and Wind Direction at the SCL-280 Site

An explanation of azimuth direction: 0 degrees refers to wind from the north; 90 degrees, wind from the east, etc. At the SCL-280 site, wind out of the north (0 or 360 degrees) would blow transversely across the acceleration link and directly at our receptor. A wind out of the west-by-northwest (approximately 285 degrees) would blow directly from the stopline toward our receptor. (See Exhibit 2.)

Wind speed and wind direction data were gathered at the SCL-280 site starting December 29 and continuing to the end of the study, on 15-minute averages. A number of days of wind data were lost in mid-January, including the morning of January 19 when the SCL-280 site registered its highest 1-hour CO reading, the third-highest overall, of 6.9 ppm.

Between December 29 and January 14, we captured 7 full days and 3 half days of simultaneous wind speed, wind direction, and CO concentration data (see Appendix E). Though the plots of all three parameters are understandably erratic, visual inspection reveals wind direction generally from the west, wind speeds typically in the 1 to 2 m/s (2 to 4 mph) range with occasional 15-minute averages as low as zero and as high as 3.6 m/s (8 mph), and 1-hr CO concentrations ranging from 0.9 to 6.3 ppm. (Please note the BAAQMD-recommended minimum wind speed to use in a CO hot-spot analysis is 1.0 m/s (2.2 mph).)

Table 3 shows the three highest CO readings at the SCL-280 site for which there was simultaneous wind data during mid-January, when the highest CO levels were observed. The reader may note that all three events occurred during commute periods; there appears to be no relationship to metering status or direction of peak flow; the wind speeds are clearly low enough to be considered worst-case; and the wind directions in the first two cases are within 15 degrees of the receptor/stop-line azimuth.

Table 3 — Selected Wind and CO Events at SCL-280

Time, Meter Status	1-hr CO	Ave. Wind Azim.	Ave. Wind Speed
Tues., 1/11/94,	6.2 ppm	300 deg.	1.3 m/s
1700-1800 (ON)		(W-NW)	(3 mph)
Wed., 1/12/94,	6.3 ppm	270 deg.	1.0 m/s
0800-0900 (OFF)		(West)	(2.3 mph)
Fri., 1/14/94,	6.3 ppm	245 deg.	0.7 m/s
0800-0900 (OFF)		(W-SW)	(1.6 mph)

1-hr CO Levels at On-Ramps

The maximum observed 1-hour CO levels — 7.3 ppm at SCL-101 and 6.9 ppm at SCL-280 — are both well below State and Federal 1-hr CO standards of 20 ppm and 35 ppm respectively.

Exhibits 4 and 5 show the 1-hr CO concentrations at the two on-ramp sites over the 11-week study as a function of time-of-day. (Unless otherwise noted, hours in exhibits reflect a start-of-hour convention, i.e., 0800 means the period between 0800 and 0855.)

This point of view illustrates the diurnal cycle of CO fluctuation; CO levels are clearly related to time-of-day. Higher CO levels appear to correspond with peak travel demand periods.

Exhibits 6 and 7 show an alternate view of the 1-hour CO concentrations, but over the month of January only. (These two exhibits use an end-of-hour convention, i.e., 0800 means the period between 0705 and 0800.)

Note the contrast between the dense data and "double-hump" characteristics of the SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. site (despite its PM-only metering), and the more distributed data and "single-hump" characteristics of the SCL-101/Blossom Hill Rd. site (AM-only metering). We theorize that the double vs. single hump is a reflection of both AM and PM congestion at SCL-280, but AM-only congestion at SCL-101; and the variation in data density is a reflection of meteorological conditions being more varied in South San Jose than Cupertino.

Accepting for a moment the hypothesis that vehicle emissions rates are much higher in acceleration mode, it is particularly striking that the peak period 1-hour CO levels at the two sites are so similar, given the huge disparity in on-ramp volumes: 1450 vph at 280/De Anza vs. 550 vph at 101/Blossom Hill.

8-hr CO Levels at On-Ramps

The maximum calculated 8-hour CO levels — 6.1 ppm at SCL-101 and 4.8 ppm at SCL-280 — are both well below State and Federal 8-hr CO standards of 9 ppm.

Exhibit 8 shows the daily maximum of calculated 8-hour CO concentrations at both sites over the 11-week study as a function of date on which the rolling eight-hour average started.

This point of view illustrates the fluctuations of worst daily 8-hour CO levels over the course of time.

In general, 8-hour averages at SCL-280 in Cupertino are slightly higher than at SCL-101 in South San Jose, perhaps reflective of population density. Nevertheless, during the period of January 12th to 17th, there was clearly some kind of sub-regional anomaly which caused 8-hour CO levels at the South San Jose site to be unusually high, and atypically higher than at the Cupertino site. As will be discussed below in more detail, the BAAQMD measured its season high during this week as well.

Exhibits 9 and 10 are simply excerpts from Exhibits 4 and 5, selected and highlighted to show the hourly behavior during the days on which the 8-hour averages were at their peak. (The actual hours contributing to the 8-hour peaks fall between Noon and 11 PM at SCL-280, and from 9 PM to 5 AM at SCL-101.)

Please note that the meters in this study are never operational more than four of the hours in an 8-hour average. (SCL-280/De Anza = 3 hrs; SCL-101/Blossom Hill = 4 hrs.)

Sampling Plan and OBSMAX Analysis

According to the procedure in the <u>Caltrans Air Ouality Technical Analysis Notes</u> (AQTAN) for planning a proper sampling program, continuous sampling from mid-December through the end of January, as per this study, can be anticipated to have a 95% probability that the season's first annual maximum 1-hour and 8-hour values would be captured.

(For information only: For the purpose of collecting background CO data, the AQTAN procedures also recommend a setback distance from existing facilities to the monitors based on average daily traffic (ADT). Those distances calculate to 630 m (2100 ft) at the SCL-101 site and 940 m (3100 ft) at the SCL-280 site, thirty to eighty times farther respectively than the actual monitor offsets.)

All field CO data was loaded into the OBSMAX (Observed Maximum Analysis) program (see Appendix D) which sorts and graphs 1-hour and 8-hour maxima by time

of day, and calculates the probability, also by time of day, of having observed same. According to OBSMAX, the study resulted in a 97% probability of having observed maximum values. OBSMAX also found that no "outliers" were found in the data.

COMPARISON WITH BAAOMD STATIONS

In the following comparisons of on-ramp observations and BAAQMD station data (See Appendix F), the following liberty was taken: Rather than match hours exactly, the highest corresponding values were drawn from a time window of two to three hours before and after the occurrence of the event under evaluation. This nearly always results in some escalation of the other three values, and is done so as to allow for potential CO cloud migration, thereby painting a more conservative and yet more balanced picture of the dynamic sub-regional air mass.

Despite their relative proximity of 4 km (2.4 miles) to each other, the two monitoring stations reported 1-hour CO concentrations more than 3 ppm different from each other during three of the seven discrete event periods reported below. During the other four event periods, they agreed within 1.5 ppm, once matching identically. We take this to be a reflection of the often uneven, inconsistent nature of sub-regional carbon monoxide distribution.

Highest On-Ramp Concentrations and Corresponding BAAQMD Station Data

The following facts are apparent from the on-ramp measurements, (see Exhibit 11):

- The four highest on-ramp CO concentrations all occurred in a two-week span in January, between Thursday the 6th, and Wednesday the 19th.
- Chronologically speaking, the first, second and fourth occurred during AM commute periods, the third occurred late on a Friday night.
- Quantitatively speaking, the first, second and fourth highest on-ramp CO concentrations were measured at the <u>SCL-101</u> Site.
- The third highest on-ramp CO concentrations was measured at the <u>SCL-280</u>
 Site.

- The first and third highest on-ramp CO concentrations were measured when the ramp meters were <u>off</u>.
- The second and fourth highest on-ramp CO concentrations were measured when the ramp meters were <u>on</u>.

There appears to be no relationship between the four highest on-ramp observations and whether the ramp meters are on or off. While three of the four high events did occur during AM commute periods, it is unknown whether the levels would have been higher, lower, or unchanged if the meters were not on or had never been installed, especially given that one of the three AM commute high events was located at the SCL-280 site which has PM metering only.

It is also noteworthy that three of the four highest on-ramp observations occurred at the <u>SCL-101</u> site in South San Jose, despite a number of factors which suggest the <u>SCL-280</u> site in Cupertino should have exhibited the higher CO levels. Relative to the SCL-280 site, the SCL-101 site:

- is located in an area of <u>lower background CO</u> (1-hr = 6.9 ppm vs. 9.2 ppm),
- is located farther from the acceleration link, (40 m (130 ft.) vs. 12 m (40 ft.)),
- and has nearly one third the peak hourly ramp traffic (550 vph vs. 1450 vph).

The following fact is apparent when the four on-ramp highs are compared with BAAQMD monitoring station data:

 During three of the four on-ramp high events, the BAAQMD reported higher or equal near-simultaneous CO concentrations. During the fourth, which occurred between 11 PM Friday January 14 and 2 AM Saturday January 15 at the southerly SCL-101 site, one BAAQMD station was higher, while the other was lower.

Highest BAAQMD Concentrations and Corresponding On-Ramp Data

The following facts are apparent from the BAAQMD monitoring stations, (see Exhibit 12):

- The four highest BAAQMD station CO concentrations occurred in an eight day span in January between Thursday, January 6 and Friday, January 14.
- Chronologically speaking, the first and third occurred during AM commute periods, the second and fourth during PM commute periods.
- Quantitatively speaking, the first and third highest BAAQMD CO concentrations were measured at the <u>San Carlos Street Station</u>.
- The second and fourth highest BAAQMD CO concentrations were measured at the 4th Street Station.
- As all four BAAQMD highs were found during peak periods, one ramp meter was on, while the other was off; which was which depending on AM vs. PM peak.

The following observations are noteworthy: While there appears to be a clear relationship between BAAQMD high readings and peak commute periods, there appears to be <u>no</u> relationship between the four BAAQMD high events and any of the following candidates for correlation: particular station, time of day, or metering status.

General On-Ramp / BAAQMD Correlation Observations

Between the seven discrete CO event periods evaluated (Thursday January 6, 6 AM - 9 AM was common to both top 4 lists) it appears that despite the directly adjacent proximity of the investigation sites to metered on-ramps, 12 m and 23 m (40 and 75 ft), higher CO levels could nearly always be found at both BAAQMD stations. The one exception to the fourteen BAAQMD readings was discussed above.

All seven CO event periods occurred in January, between the 6th and 19th, which suggests regional or sub-regional scale factors (i.e., seasonal temperature and wind patterns, or seasonal ambient CO level fluctuations), rather than local scale factors (i.e., traffic speeds and volumes, proximity to freeways or on-ramps) are predominantly responsible for the observed CO "warm-spots."

CONCLUSIONS

Based on November 1993 through February 1994 BAAQMD data and mid-December 1993 through February 1994 on-ramp site data, it is reasonable to conclude that this investigation spanned the peak of the winter 1993-1994 CO season, which appears to have occurred in mid-January.

In 10 weeks of continuous CO concentration monitoring during the winter CO season directly adjacent to two multi-lane ramp meters feeding peak period-congested stretches of freeway in the highest CO background concentration sub-region in the San Francisco Bay Area, no violations of either State or Federal 1-hour or 8-hour CO standards were observed.

Moreover, the margin between the field data and any of the standards is never less than 12 ppm for 1-hour CO levels and 2.9 ppm for 8-hour levels. This buffer is large enough that one could even add the difference between the ramp site and monitoring station isopleth values to the observed on-ramp data and <u>still</u> not violate any state or federal CO standard. All other factors being equal, this realization allows the conclusions of this study to reasonably apply to <u>all</u> locations in the San Francisco Bay Area, even those in downtown San Jose.

While there is clearly a relationship between peak driving periods and monitored CO levels, the site data give no reason to believe that CO concentrations adjacent to ramp meters ever exceed the state or federal CO standards.

It is important to note that to some degree, one would expect lower monitoring results than one would obtain through modeling, assuming a valid model existed, because of the worst-case, non-probabilistic orientation of current air quality modeling practice, and the limited number of sites and limited duration of our study.

In a way, this observation serves as cause to question the scientific validity of current concern with the microscale CO impacts of freeway projects in general; one would be hard pressed to find a site which, according to what we both know and presume about vehicle emissions, would be worse for local CO levels than the SCL-280 De Anza Blvd. on-ramp by a significant enough margin to overwhelm the margin of safety we observed.

With respect to BAAQMD data, there appears to be a clear relationship between CO concentrations measured at on-ramps and CO concentrations measured at BAAQMD monitoring stations, with a bias toward the BAAQMD monitoring stations being higher. In short, the data collected in this study would suggest air quality can easily be worse in downtown San Jose during commute periods than at any time next to freeway on-ramps, metered or not.

As modest as this study was, it represents the only known field investigation to date of the air quality impacts of ramp meters. We believe our work sheds long overdue light on a subject mired for two plus years in conservative speculation, and will serve to dispel inter-agency and public concerns over ramp metering as a threat to air quality.

IMPLEMENTATION

It is recommended that this report be distributed as an informational document to Caltrans' transportation partner agencies and members of the public who have expressed concern over possible air quality impacts of ramp metering. It is important to remember that although the conclusions were based on limited data taken at only two sites, these two sites were in the San Francisco Bay Area's highest background CO concentration sub-region, traffic was heavily congested and volumes were high, and data was collected during the height of the CO "season."

It is recommended that — in conjunction with a separate analysis of the presumably beneficial effects of ramp metering on mainline CO emissions totals — this study be accepted by Caltrans' transportation partner agencies as adequate in showing that all exclusively ramp metering projects and all ramp metering elements contained in more broadly scoped projects categorically satisfy the localized CO violations requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act as Amended, the EPA's Final Conformity Rule, and MTC Resolution 2270.

Exhibit 1 — Location Map of San Jose Area
Base map dated 6/91. Courtesy of the California State Automobile Association.

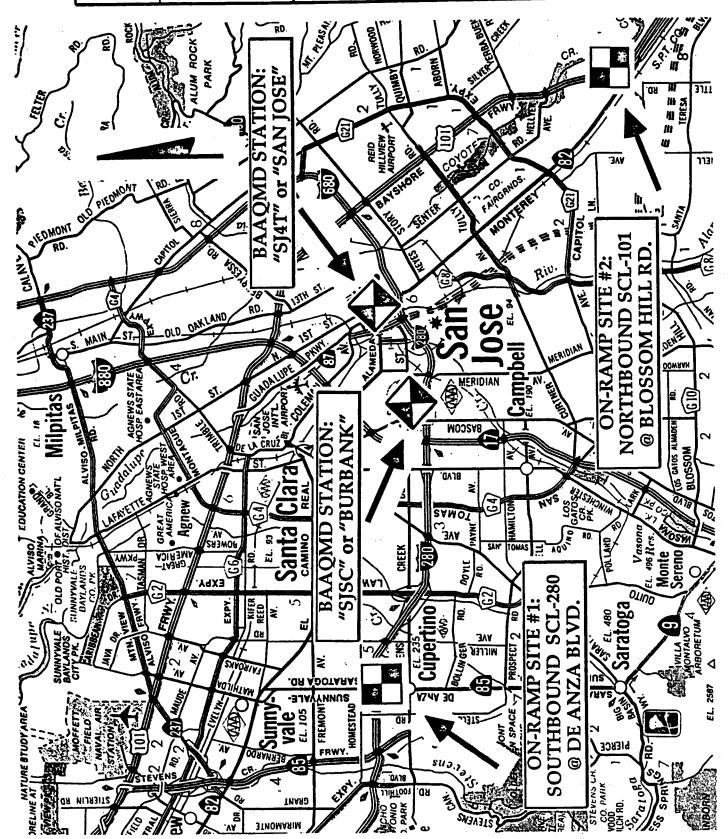
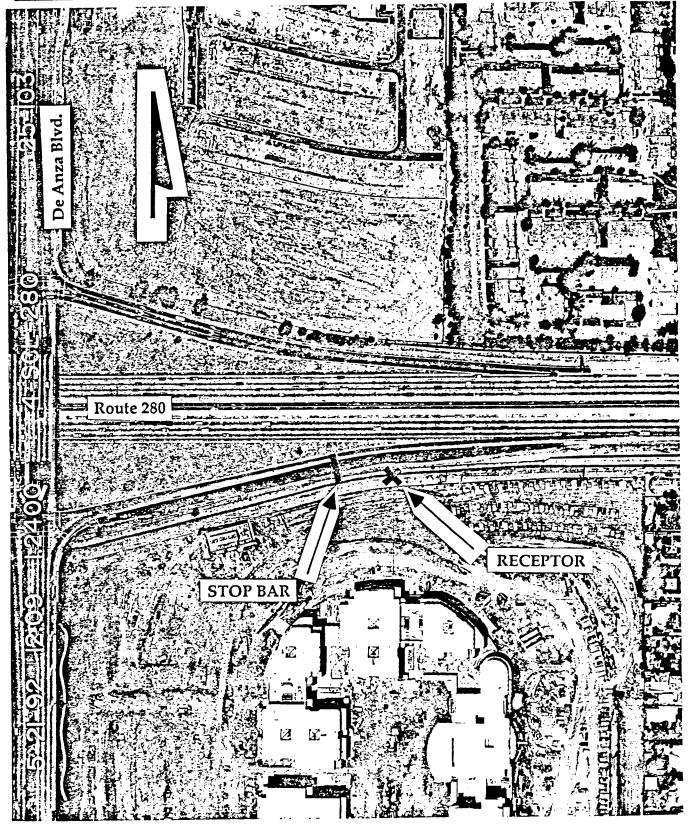


Exhibit 2 — Aerial Photo of SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. Site

Base photograph dated 5/21/92.
On-ramp metering and widening, and adjacent development have since been completed.

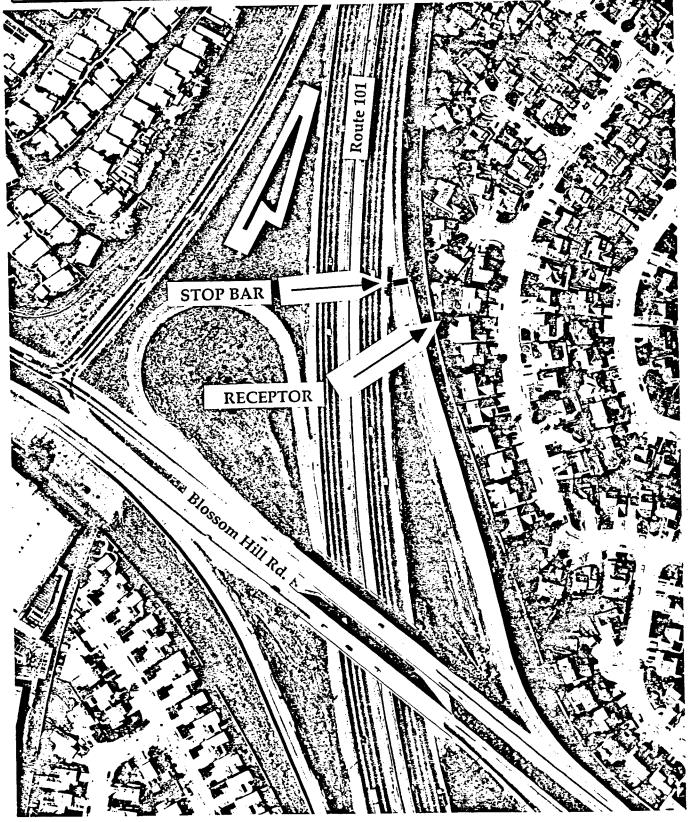


CO and Ramp Meters

- 20 -

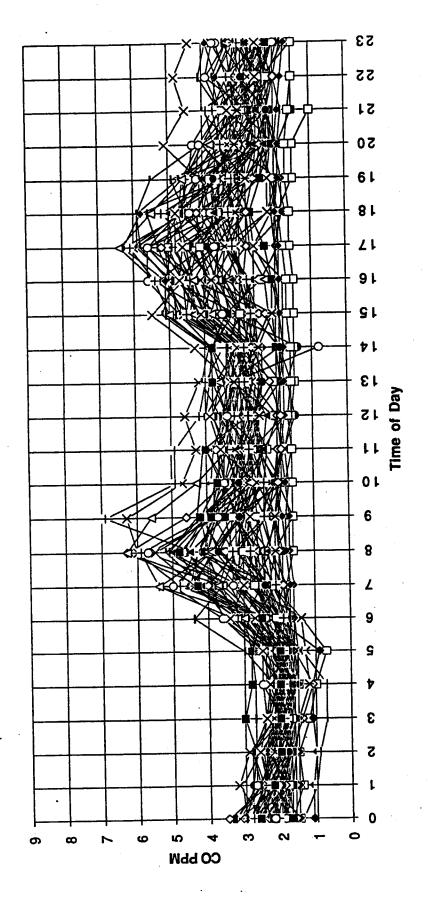
Exhibit 3 — Aerial Photo of SCL-101/Blossom Hill Rd. Site

Base photograph dated 3/6/91.
On-ramp metering and widening have since been completed.



CO and Ramp Meters

EXHIBIT 4 1-hr averages at De Anza / SB 280



Dist 4 — Env. End

EXHIBIT 5 1-hr averages at Blossom Hill / NB 101

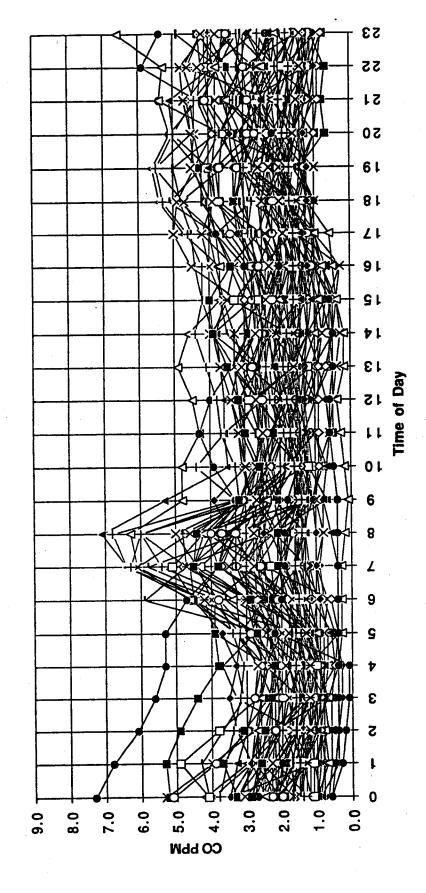


EXHIBIT 6 - Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

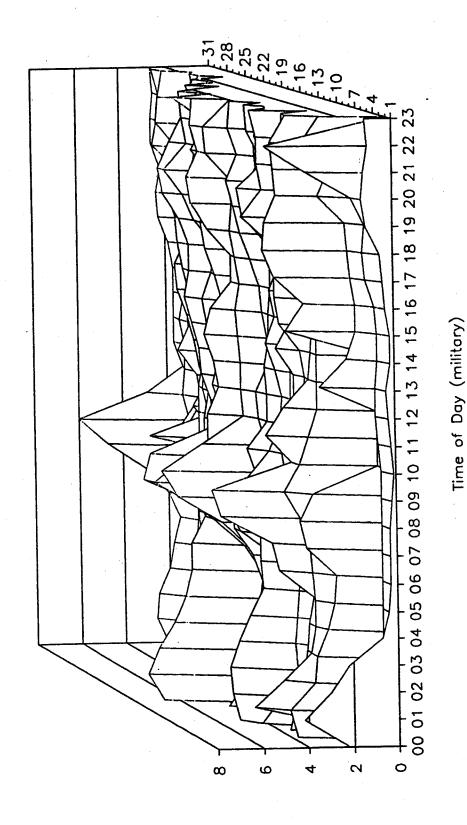
© Van Site (001) during January 1994

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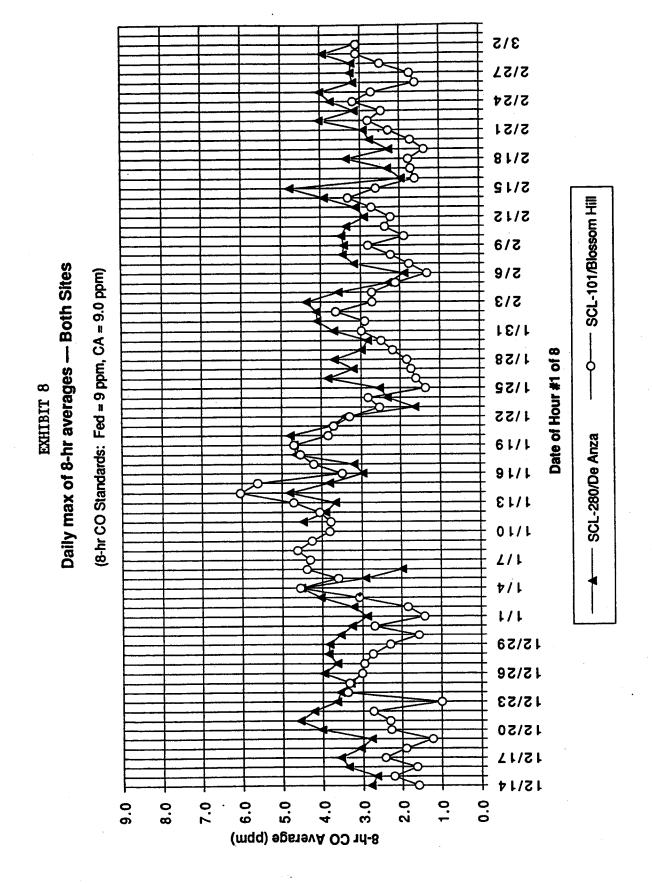
CO (bbw)

Time of Day (military)

Extrarr 7-Carbon Monoxide Concentrations @ Choi Site (002) during January 1994

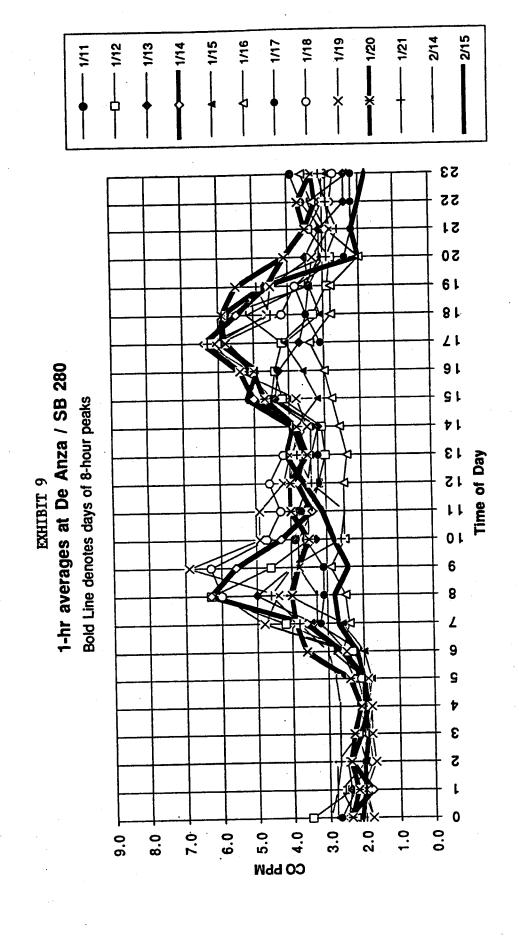


co (bbw)



- 26 -

Both max 8-hr



280 1-hr Peak Days

1-hr averages at Blossom Hill / NB 101 Bold Lines denote days contributing to 8-hour peak EXHIBIT 10

7.0

8.0

6.0

5.0

Dist 4 — Env. Eng.

May 20, 1994

2.0

3.0

1/20

23

22

51

50

61

81

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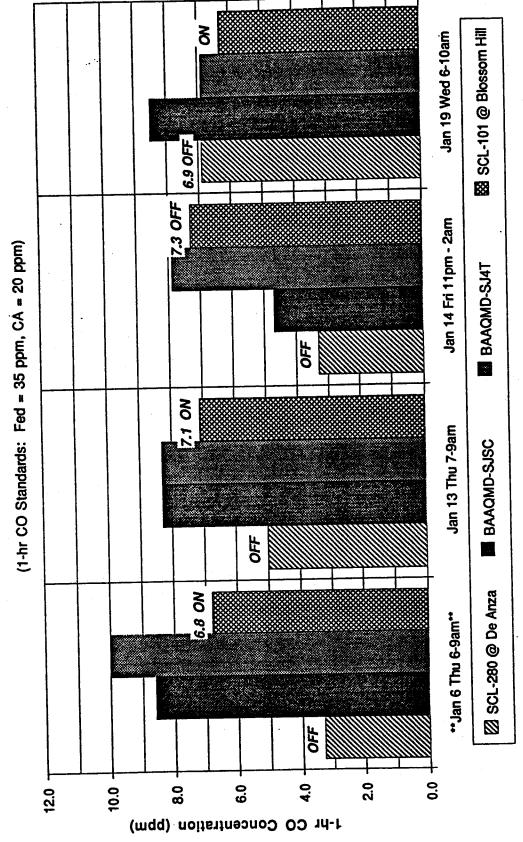
5

Time of Day

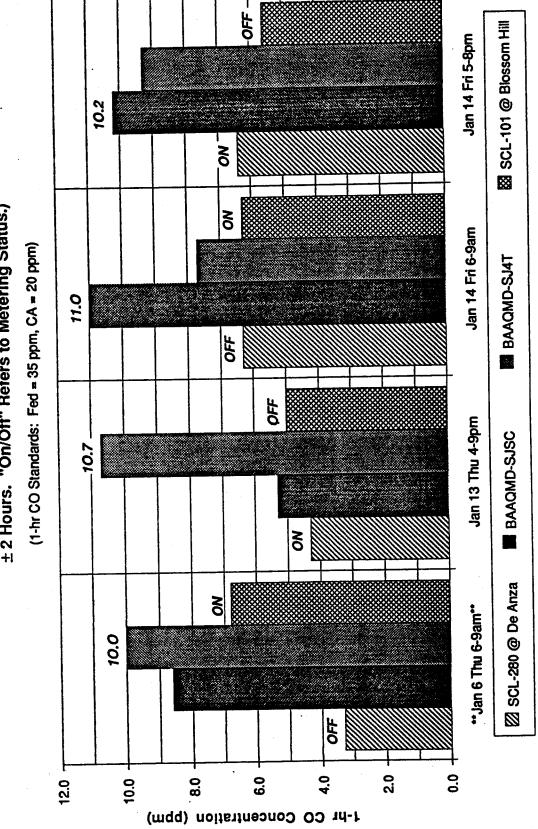
101 1-hr Peak Days

СО РРМ

Four Highest On-Ramp Site Observations. (Corresponding Values Maximized Within ± 3 Hours. "On/Off" refers to Metering Status.) EXHIBIT 11



Four Highest BAAQMD Station Readings. (Corresponding Values Maximized from Within ±2 Hours. "On/Off" Refers to Metering Status.) EXHIBIT 12



- 30 -

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- Bemis, G. R., et al, "Air Pollution and Roadway Location, Design, and Operation
 — Project Overview," Caltrans, FHWA/CA/TL/7080-77/25, September 1977.
- 2. Benson, P. E., et al, "Air Quality Technical Analysis Notes," Caltrans, June 1988.
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- 4. Deakin, Harvery, & Skabardonis, Inc., "Carbon Monoxide Transportation Project Protocol," Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), December 1992.
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission Staff, <u>Resolution No. 2270</u>, MTC, April 17, 1991.
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission Staff, et al, "Project Sponsor Guidance and Checklist for Carbon Monoxide Analysis Performed for Conformity Assessment of Transportation Projects," MTC, revised March 1993.
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission Staff, "Project Sponsor Guidance for CO Impact Assessments Required for Small Projects Per EPA/FHWA Interim Guidance," MTC, September 15, 1993.
- 8. Nokes, W. A., et al, "Carbon Monoxide Concentrations Adjacent to Sound Barriers," Caltrans, FHWA-CA-TL-84-04, March 1984
- 9. US EPA, <u>Air Ouality: Transportation Plans, Programs, and Projects; Federal or State Implementation Plan Conformity; Rule</u>, US EPA, Federal Register, November 24, 1993

APPENDICES

Appendix A Isopleth Maps and Rollback Factors

Appendix B Equipment

Appendix C Site Data — CO Concentrations

Appendix D OBSMAX Analysis of Site Data

Appendix E Site Data — Matched Wind Speed, Wind Direction, and CO Levels

Appendix F BAAQMD Data — CO Concentrations

Appendix G Site Data — Traffic

Appendix H Flyer Inviting Public Participation

Appendix I Permits To Enter

Appendix J Thank-you Letter to Mr. Choe

Appendix K MTC Letter to Caltrans, February 18, 1994

Appendix L Photographs

Available for examination in the Caltrans District 4 Environmental Engineering Branch:

- Extensive unincorporated graphs and supporting data,
 hard copy and computerized
- Names and phone numbers of key contact people
- Photographs

Figure V-B-4. Carbon Monoxide--One-Hour Background Values (ppm)--1989

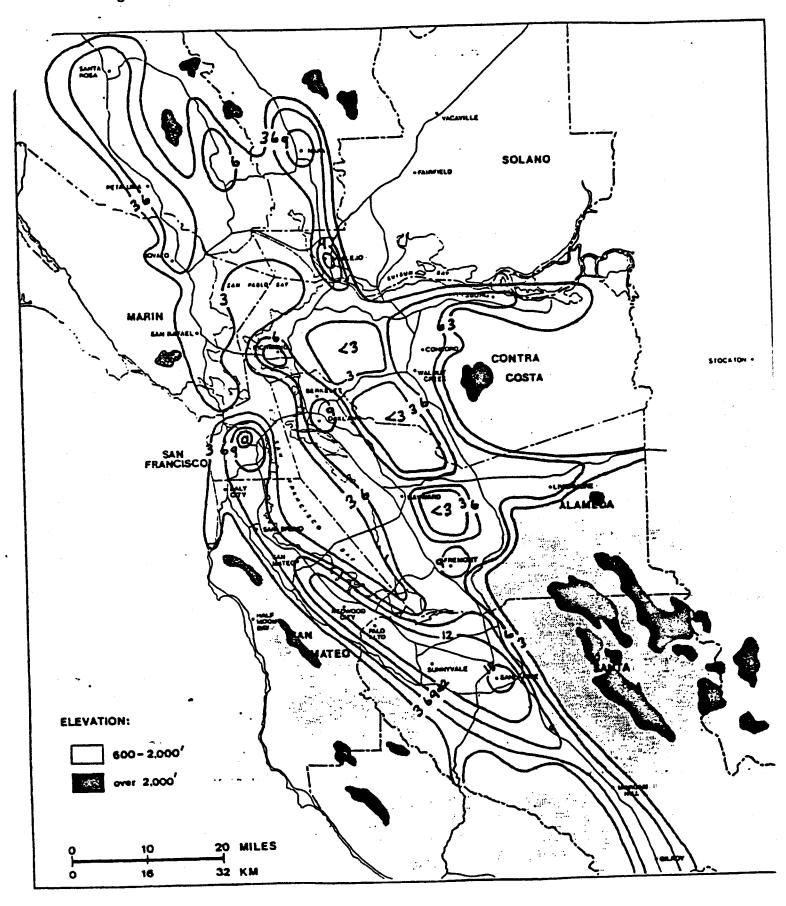
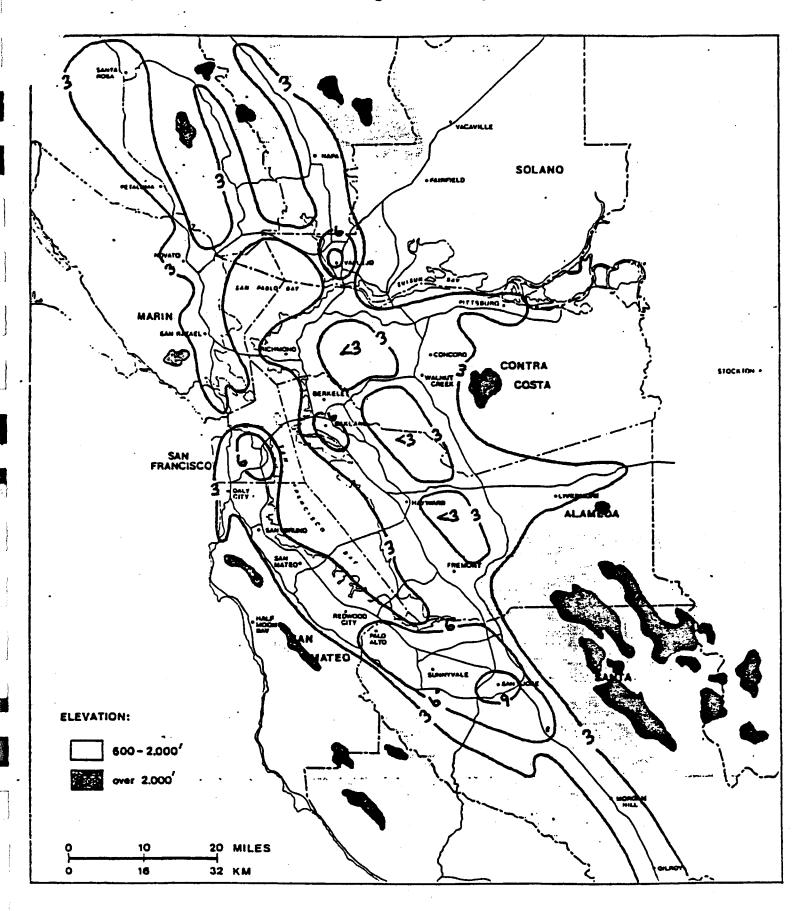


Figure V-B-5. Carbon Monoxide--Eight-Hour Background Values (ppm)-- 1989



After the 1989 carbon monoxide background concentration has been determined, estimates of any year to 2010 can be made using the factor in Table V-B-2. For the year desired, multiply the 1989 concentration times the appropriate factor.

TABLE V-B-2.

Fraction of aggregate CO 1989 emissions expected to be emitted from 1990 to 2010.*

Year	Fraction	
1989		1.00
1990		.97
1991	•	.93
1992		.83
1993		.80
1994		.77
1995		.74
1996		.71
1997		.68
1998		.66
1999		.63
2000		.61
2001		.60
2002		.59
2003		.58
2004		.57
2005	,	.56
2006		.55
2007		.54
2008		.53
2009	•	.52
2010		.51

^{*} Based on estimates of carbon monoxide emissions from seasonal (winter) emission inventories for the Bay Area.

EOUIPMENT

SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. Site

- Dasibi Environmental Corp. Model 3003
 Gas Filter Correlation CO Analyzer (manual calibration)
 US EPA designated reference method RFCA-0488-067, April 1988.
 Approved range 0 50 ppm. Accuracy ± 0.1 ppm.
- Dasibi Environmental Corp. Model 8003 Data Acquisition System
- Dasibi Environmental Corp. Model 8010 Data Pack Reader
- DeLonghi Type 3107 1500w oil-filled air heater
- Solomat Co. Model MPM 4000 MetLAB data acquisition system
- Solomat Co. Model 010WM Wind Monitor

 Range = 0.9 60.0 m/s (2.0 134.0 mph); Accuracy = $\pm 0.3 \text{ m/s} (0.7 \text{ mph})$
- #82 aluminum cylinder span gas, 46.0 ppm, for calibrating the Dasibi 3003.
- Electrical surge protector
- Tygon tubing

SCL-101/Blossom Hill Rd. Site

- Dasibi Environmental Corp. Model 3008 Serial No. 725
 Gas Filter Correlation CO Analyzer (automatic self-calibration)
 US EPA designated reference method RFCA-0488-067, April 1988.
 Approved range 0 50 ppm. Accuracy ± 0.1 ppm.
- Dasibi Environmental Corp. Model 8003 Data Acquisition System
- Dasibi Environmental Corp. Model 8010 Data Pack Reader
- DeLonghi Type 3107 1500w oil-filled air heater
- #82 aluminum cylinder span gas, 45.6 ppm, for calibrating the Dasibi 3008.
- Electrical surge protector
- Tygon tubing

Shared Equipment

- Epson NB3s IBM-compatible laptop computer
- Thermograph

Metered Ramp Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

Location: Cupertino @ Apple Corp. parking Lot Site #: 001 Year: 1993 Month: December

MEAN						T				T						7,0	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7			
Z				-		t			l	\dagger	1			-	l	\$	21	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0		420	420
23				* * *.		+				1		ः		3		75								3.6												18.0	2.8
22			******			1				+						,	4.4	5.	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.4		18.0	2.8
21	***	***							-				S. 120.00			C	7,5	6.	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.8		18.0	2.9
20 2										-						1	2	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.6	2.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.8		18.0	3.3
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CO and Ramp Meters

Appendix C-1

Metered Ramp Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

Location: Cupertino @ Apple Corp. parking Lot Site #: 001 Year: 1994 Month: January

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Appendix C-2

Location: Cupertino @ Apple Corp. parking Lot
Site #: 001
Year: 1994
Month: February

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	19	4.8	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.9	1.8	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.2	3.0	5.2	5.9	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.8	3.1	3.3	-2.1					28	-2.1	
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Appendix C-3

CO and Ramp Meters

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CO and Ramp Meters

Metered Ramp Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

Location: Cupertino @ Apple Corp. parking Lot Site #: 001 Year: 1994 Month: March

Appendix C-4

concentrations
Monoxide C
Carbon
Ramp
tered

Location: San Jose @ Mr. Choi's Residence Site #: 002 Year: 1993 Month: December

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Appendix C-6

Metered Ramp Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

Location: San Jose @Mr. Choi's Residence Site #: 002 Year: 1994 Month: January

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Metered Ramp Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

Location: San Jose @ Mr. Choi's Residence Site #: 002 Year: 1994 Month: February HOUR

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23	2.3	3.5	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	5.6	3.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	4.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.7	3.0	1.4	1.4	7:	7.8				78	2.1	4.6
22	2.7	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.5	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.7				28	2.1	3.5
21	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	5.6	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	3.1				78	2.1	3.2
20	3.0	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.7				78	2.1	3.2
19	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.5				28	2.0	2.9
18	2.9	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.2				28	1.9	3.8
14	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.0				28	1.9	3.0
16	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.8	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9				28	1.9	3.3
15	1.9	3.9	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	4.4	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.0				28	2.0	3.9
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Loca	Site	Year

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PAGE: 1

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-280 at DE ANZA BLVD.

SITE CODE: 001

DATA FILE: CUP WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

OBSERVED MAXIMUMS:

TYPE	AVG.TIME (HRS.)	DAYS USED	VALUE (PPM)	DATE	TIME
DAILY	1	79	7.0	01/19/94	0900-1000
	В	79	5.0	01/20/94	1200-2000
MORNING	1	79	7.0	01/19/94	0900-1000
MONINERO	8	71	4.8	01/19/94	0700-1500
MIDDAY	1	71	6.0	12/21/93	1600-1700
nibbni	8	70	4.8	01/19/94	0900-1700
EVENING	1	79	6.0	12/16/93	1700-1800
FARMING	8	71	5.0	01/20/94	1200-2000
NOCTURNA	AL 1	73	5.0	01/04/94	2100-2200
HOCIORNA	8	73	3.5	12/26/93	2000-0400
	,		*		

PAGE: 2

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-280 at DE ANZA BLVD.

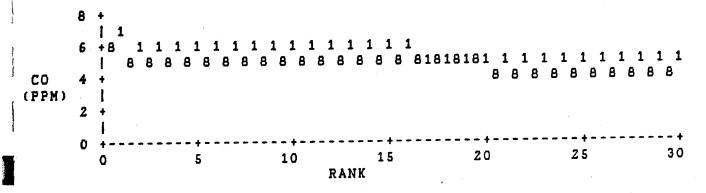
SITE CODE: 001

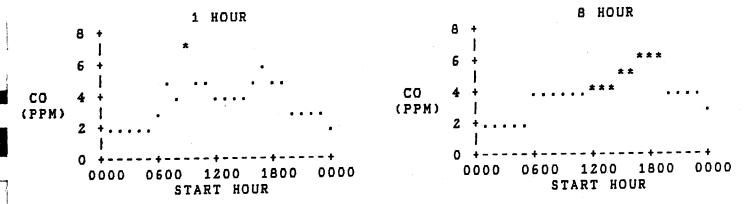
DATA FILE: CUP WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF DAILY MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 3

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-280 at DE ANZA BLVD.

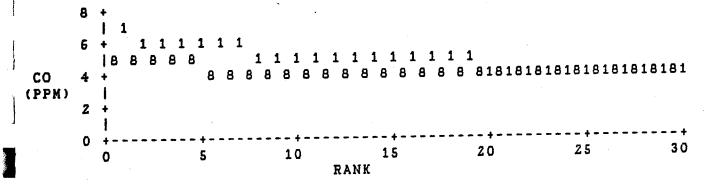
SITE CODE: 001

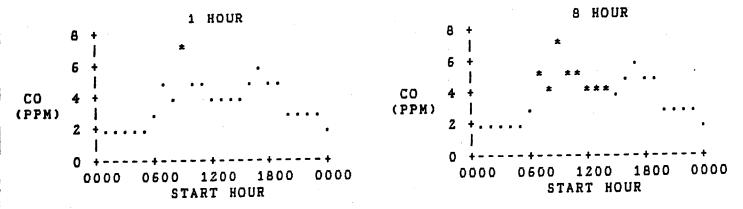
DATA FILE: CUP WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF MORNING MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 4

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-280 at DE ANZA BLVD.

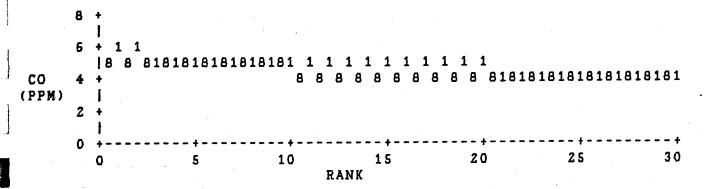
SITE CODE: 001

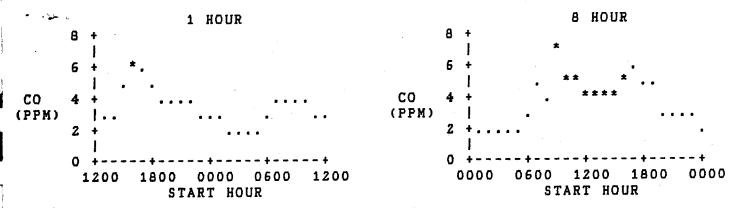
DATA FILE: CUP WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF MIDDAY MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 5

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-280 at DE ANZA BLVD.

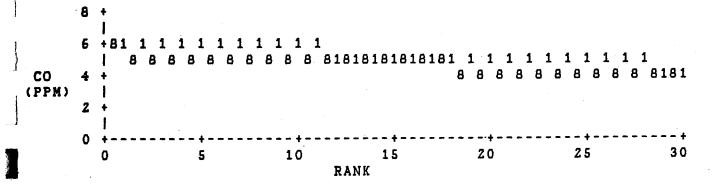
SITE CODE: 001

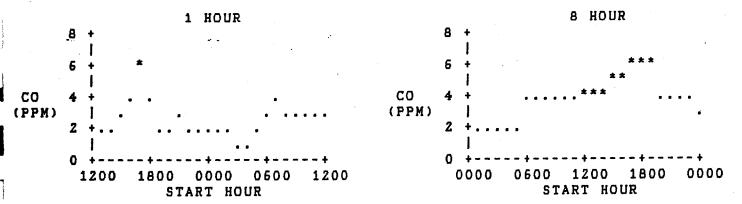
DATA FILE: CUP WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF EVENING MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 6

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-280 at DE ANZA BLVD.

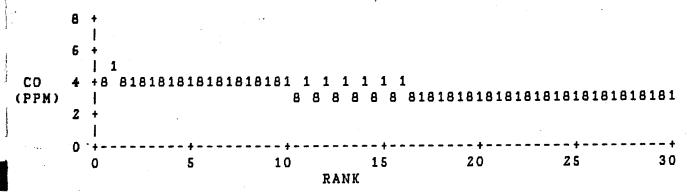
SITE CODE: 001

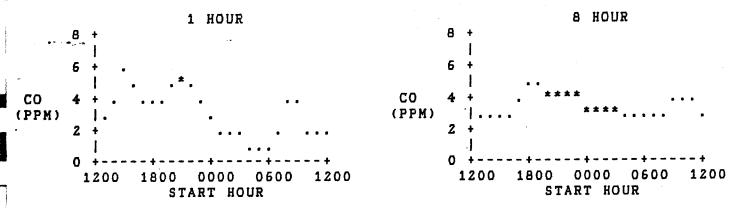
DATA FILE: CUP WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF NOCTURNAL MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PROBABILITY

PERIOD .	1 H R	8 H R
DAILY	0.026	0.026
MORNING	0.026	0.036
MIDDAY	0.034	0.039
EVENING	0.026	0.034
NOCTURNAL	0.031	0.031

OUTLIER SUMMARY: NO OUTLIERS FOUND

OUTLIER TESTS IN THIS PROGRAM DID NOT IDENTIFY POTENTIAL OUTLIERS. HOWEVER, YOU SHOULD EXAMINE YOUR DATA (AND ANY OTHER DATA COLLECTED SIMULTANEOUSLY) TO BE SURE THAT REASONABLE CONCENTRATIONS ARE STUDIED BY OBSMAX

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SUMMARY OBSERVED MAXIMUM ANALYSIS

POLLUTANT: CARBON MONOXIDE

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-101 at SILVER CREEK RD.

SITE CODE: 002

DATA FILE: SJ WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

PAGE: 1

OBSERVED MAXIMUMS:

TYPE	AVG.TIME (HRS.)	DAYS USED	VALUE (PPM)	DATE	TIME
DAILY	1	79	7.0	01/06/94	0800-0900
	8	79	6.0	01/14/94	1900-0300
MORNING	1	7 9	7.0	01/06/94	0800-0900
	8	75	5.1	01/14/94	0600-1400
MIDDAY	1	77	5.0	01/14/94	1000-1100
	8	75	4.9	01/14/94	0800-1600
EVENING	1	79	5.0	01/14/94	1900-2000
	8	76	6.0	01/14/94	1900-0300
NOCTURNA	L 1	77	7.0	01/14/94	2300-0000
	8	77	6.0	01/14/94	2000-0400
					•

PAGE: Z

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-101 at SILVER CREEK RD.

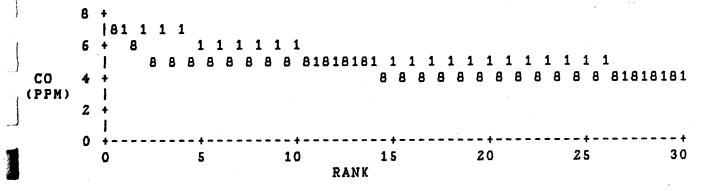
SITE CODE: 002

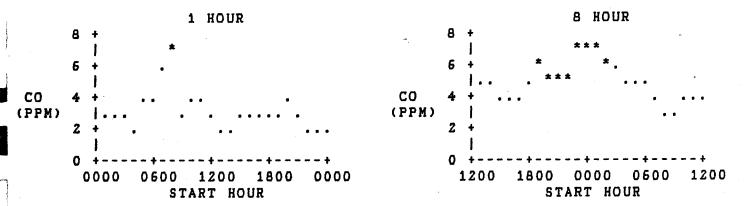
DATA FILE: SJ WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF DAILY MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-101 at SILVER CREEK RD.

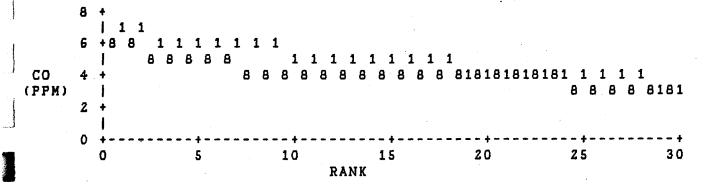
SITE CODE: 002

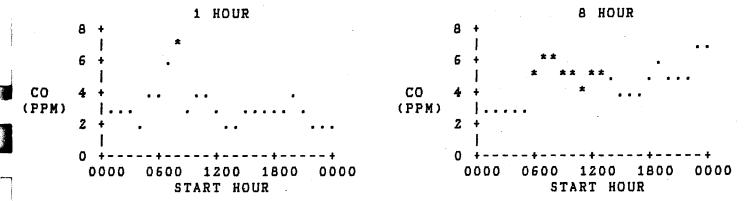
DATA FILE: SJ WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF MORNING MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 4

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-101 at SILVER CREEK RD.

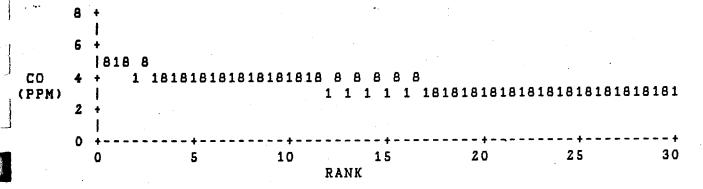
SITE CODE: 002

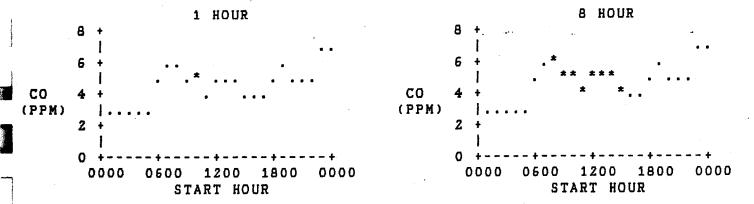
DATA FILE: SJ WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF MIDDAY MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 5

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-101 at SILVER CREEK RD.

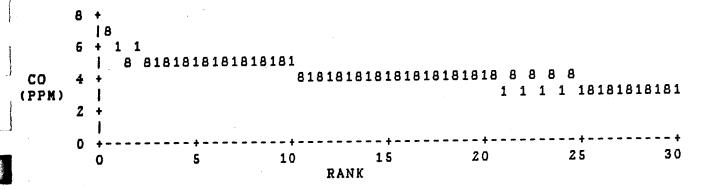
SITE CODE: 002

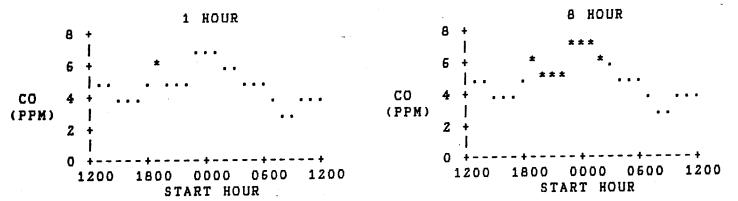
DATA FILE: SJ WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF EVENING MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:





PAGE: 6

JOB DESCRIPTION: SCL-101 at SILVER CREEK RD.

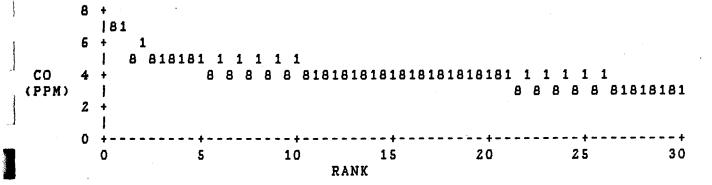
SITE CODE: 002

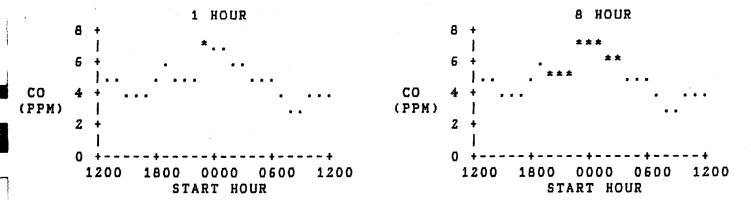
DATA FILE: SJ WDATA

FROM: 12/14/93 TO: 3/2/94 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 79

GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF NOCTURNAL MAXIMUMS

RANKED RESULTS:



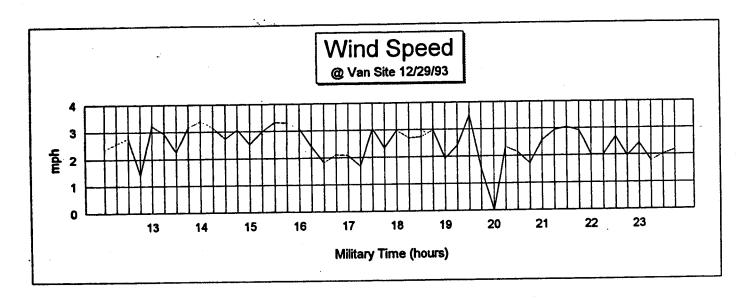


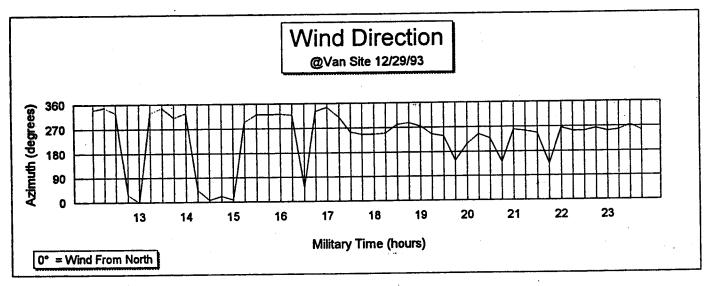
PROBABILITY

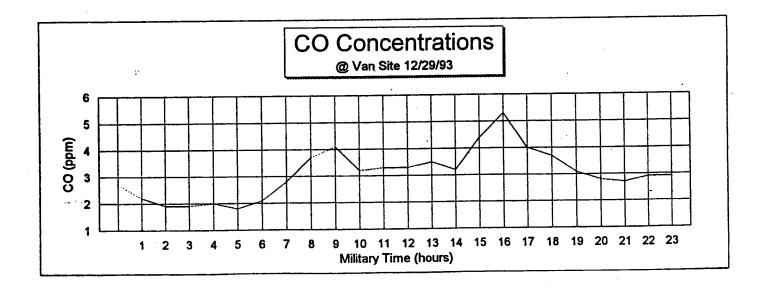
PERIOD .	1 HR	8 H R
DAILY	0.026	0.026
MORNING	0.026	0.031
MIDDAY EVENING	0.027 0.026	0.031
NOCTURNAL	0.026	0.026

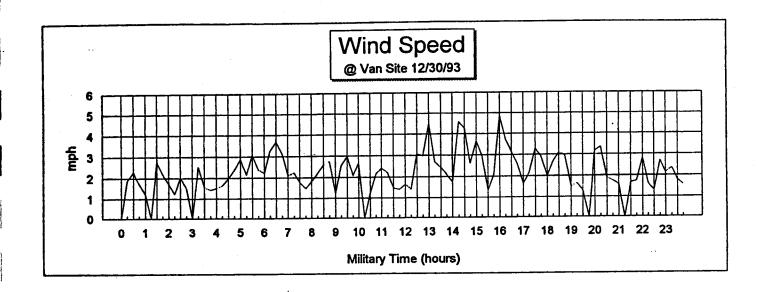
OUTLIER SUMMARY: NO OUTLIERS FOUND

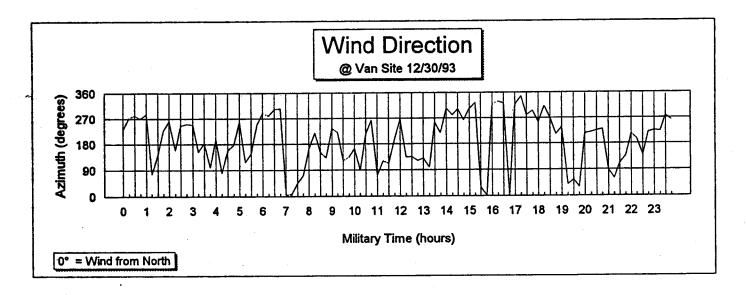
OUTLIER TESTS IN THIS PROGRAM DID NOT IDENTIFY POTENTIAL OUTLIERS. HOWEVER, YOU SHOULD EXAMINE YOUR DATA (AND ANY OTHER DATA COLLECTED SIMULTANEOUSLY) TO BE SURE THAT REASONABLE CONCENTRATIONS ARE STUDIED BY OBSMAX

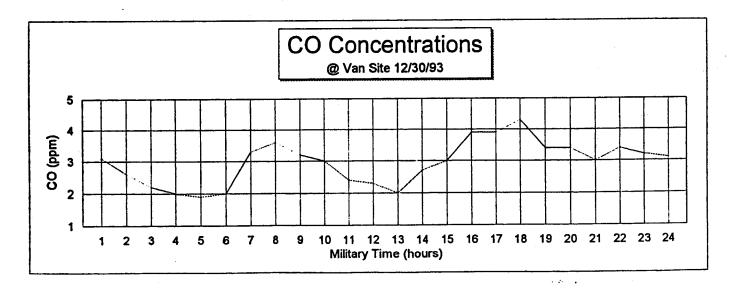


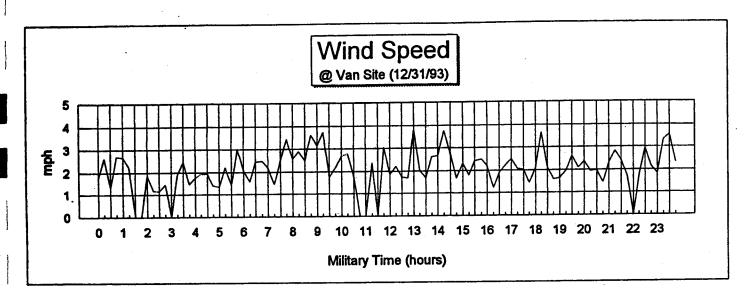


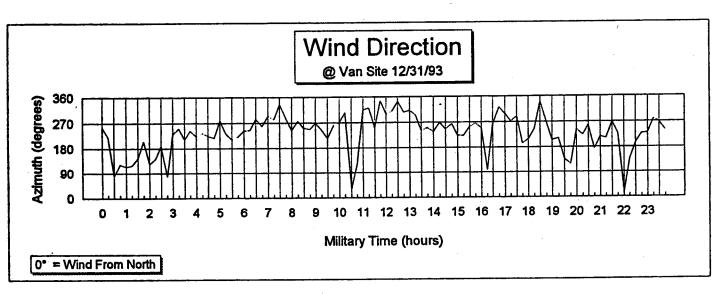


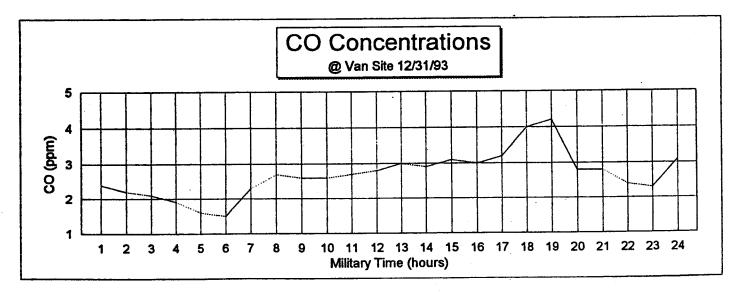


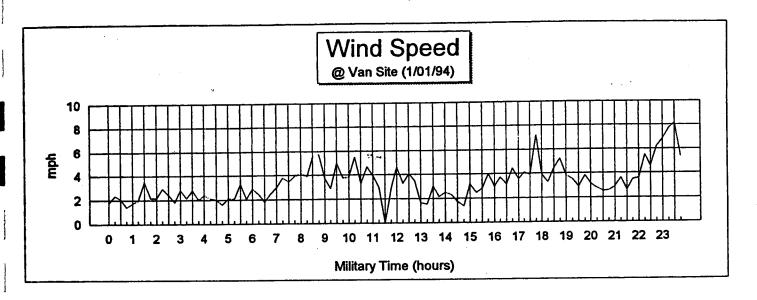


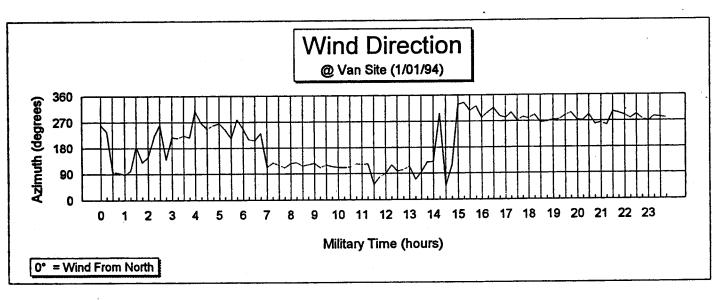


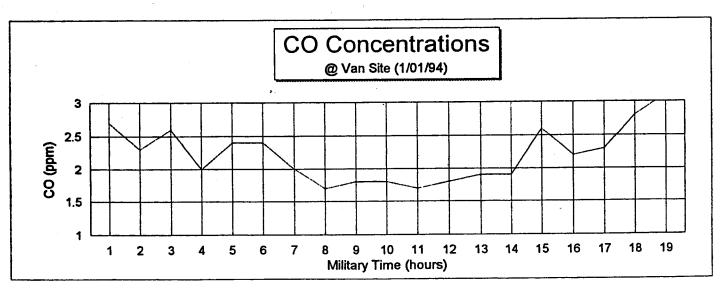


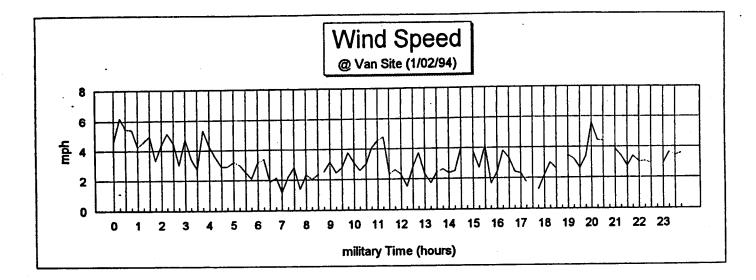


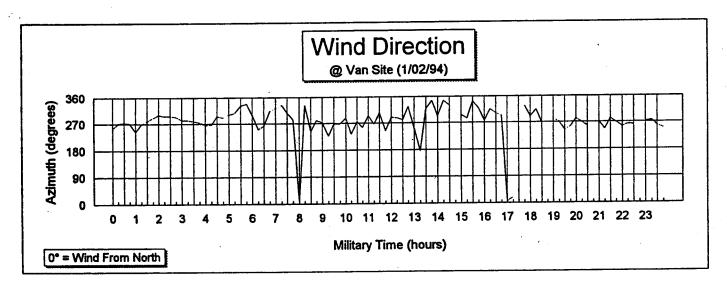


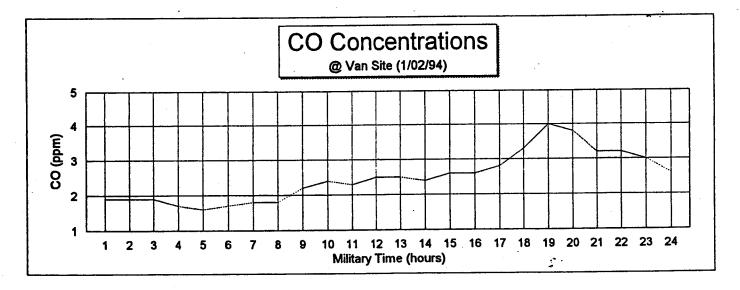


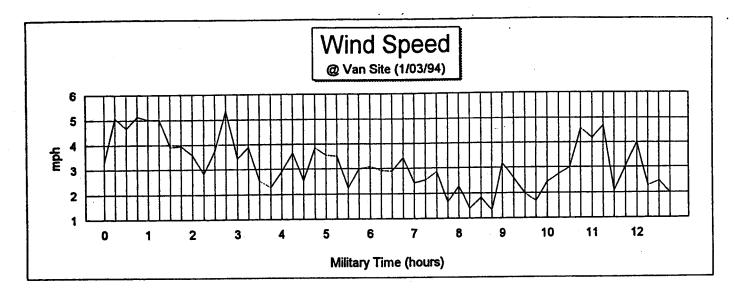


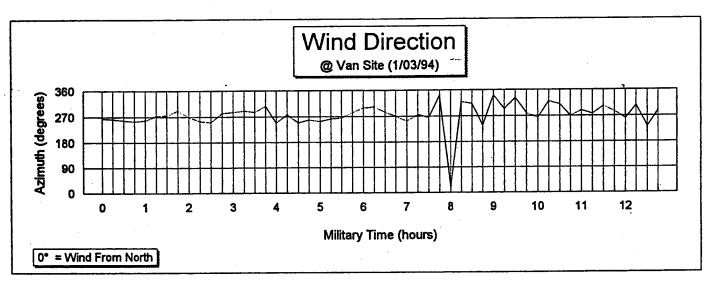


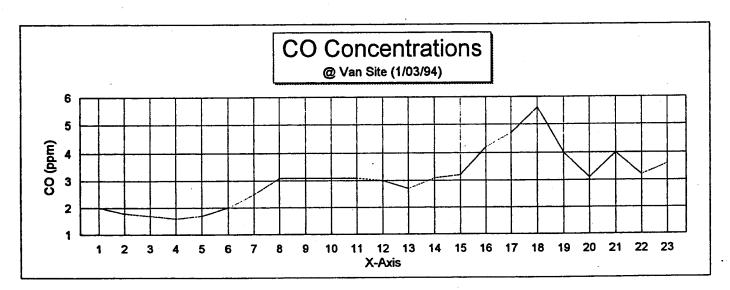


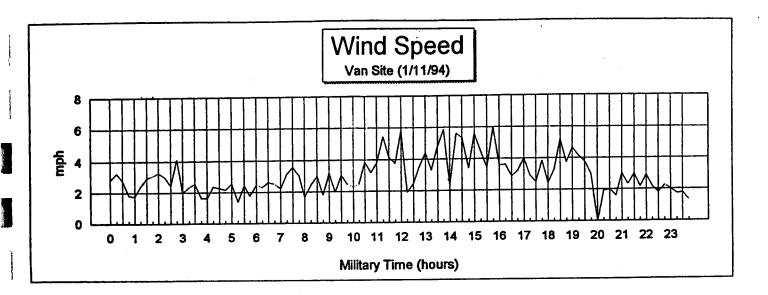


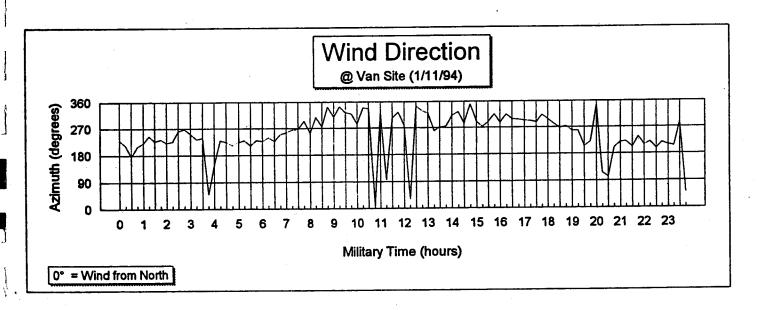


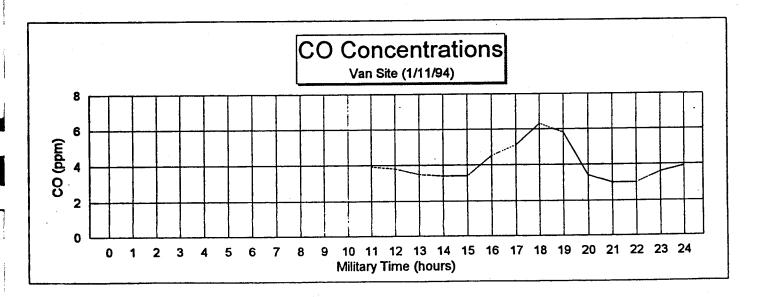


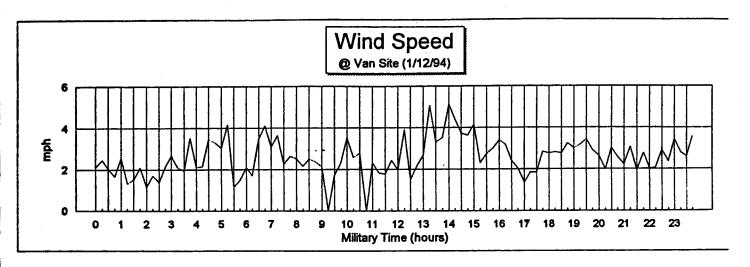


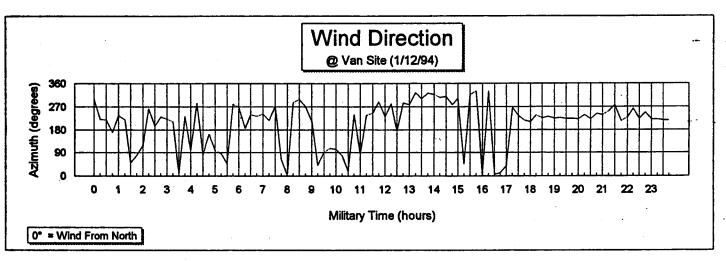


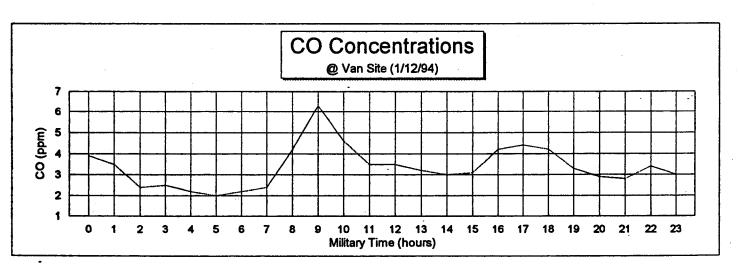


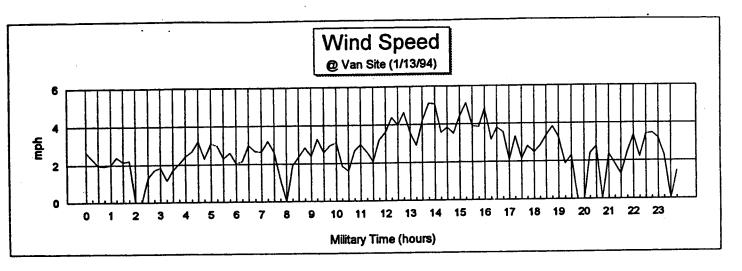


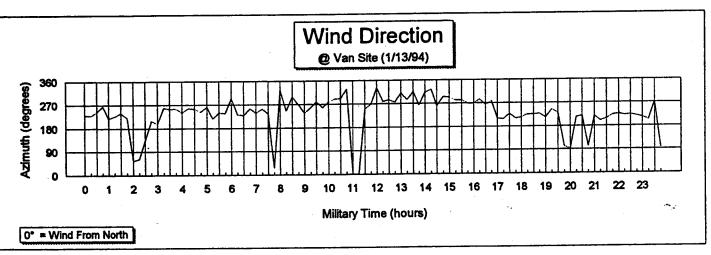


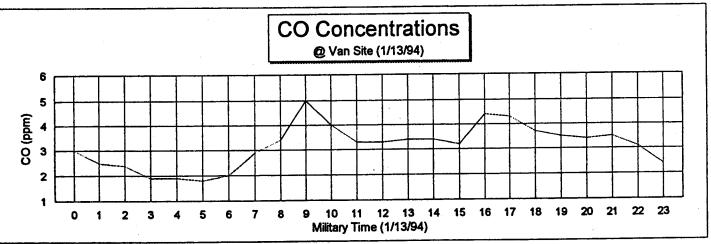


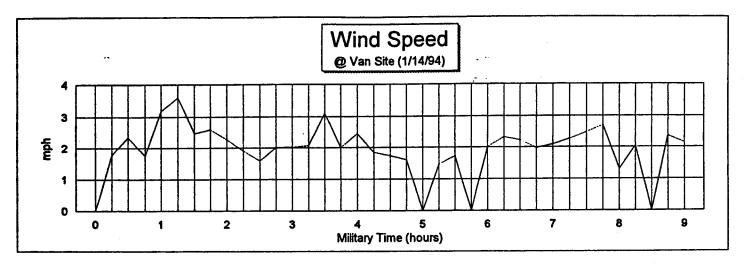


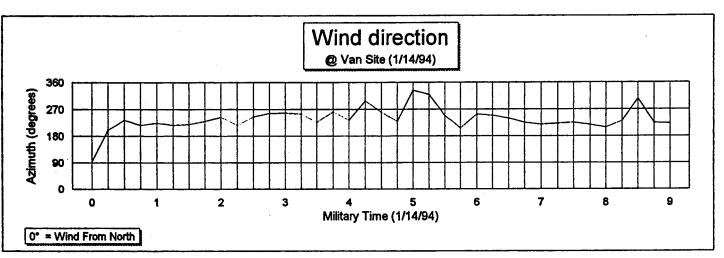


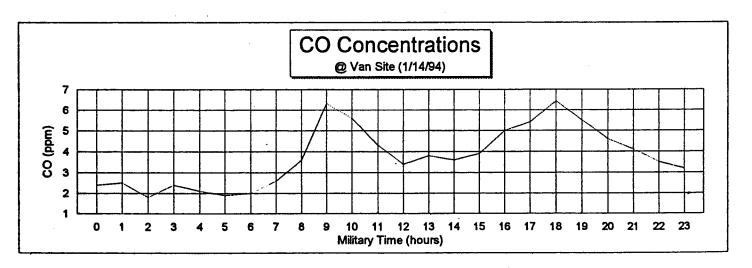












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53	9	75	37	31	28	77	32	53	54	40	78	8	2	7 5	2	8	51	ĸ	39	5	7.	45 4	43 37	7 34.04	24.00	5 %
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NOTE: -999 INDICATES INVALID DATA OR LESS THAN enough valid DATA INCLUDED

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Appendix F-3

enough valid DATA INCLUDED

DATA OR LESS THAN

SES

February 1994
STATION NO. 7018 POLLUTANT: CO:ppm
San Jose - Burbank

23	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.1	9.0	0.4	0.9	2.8	3.0	0.9	1.6	2.4	4.6	2.2	. 1.5	1.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.6	.3.3	1.3	1.1	0.9		3.5
22	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.7	4.8	0.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	3.2
21	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	0.5	1.5	2.6	2.8	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	4.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.5
20	2.5	3.7	2.4	2.9	3.2	8.0	1.5	3.0	2.3	0.7	1.3	2.5	4.4	1.3	3.9	1.0	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	8.0	0.9	2.0
19	1.9	4.1	1.8	2.8	2.6	6.0	1.6	3.2	2.0	6.0	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.4	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.9
18	1.9	4.2	1.9	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9
17	1.9	3.9	1.8	1.6	0.7	6.0	2.2	1.7	8.0	1.0	6.0	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	6.0	6.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4
16	1.7	2.7	1.5	0.7	9.0	0.7	1.5	1.0	8.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.0	6.0	6.0	0.8	6.0	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	6.0	0.8	1.0
15	2.2	2.3	1.4	9.0	0.5	9.0	1.3	6.0	6.0	8.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	6.0	1.1	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	6.0	0.8	6.0
14	2.1	2.1	1.3	6.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	8.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.0	9.0	1:-	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.	0.9	- :
13	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	9.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.0	9.0	1.0	8.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.9
12	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.5	9.0	9.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	6.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.	0.7	1.2	9.0	8.0	8.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
=			3.1	2.1	9.0	0.5	9.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	.	1.0	0.7	1.2	9.0	8.0	6.0	1.0		2.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	- :
10			3.8	3.4	9.0	0.7	0.7	1.4		0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.9		9.0	1.5	9.0	0.7	1.0	1.0		1.8	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.4
6	3.9	5.0	4.6	3.9	1.0	9.0	1.5	2.0		1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	6.0		3.4	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.2	1 .8
8	4.3	7.3	4.5	5.4	1.2	0.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.1	2.1	6.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.8	6.0	1:1	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.5	6.0	1.1	1.6
7	5.5	6.8	5.1	5.5	1.1	4.0	1.6	3.0	3.1	1.9	4.4	2.0	3.3	9.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8	0.7	-:	1.2	8.6	2.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	0.9	
9	3.3		3.5	2.9	9.0	0.3	9.0	1.3	2.2	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.1	5.1	4.	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	6.0	5.7	2.7	3.5	1.6	0.7	6.0	2.2
5		2.4		1.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	6.0	0.8	1.0	1.9		1.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	0.9	8.0	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	9.0		1.2
4	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.1	6.0	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.4	9.0	0.7	1.0	9.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	9.0		0.8
3	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.0	+:	6.0	9.0	2.2	2.8	8.	1:	9.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	6.0	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.7
2	8.	2.3	2.0	1.8	-	0.4	4.0	4.0	1.2	1.4	9.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	6.0		1.5		1.9	<u>.</u>	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.7
-	2.0		2.5	6.	1.3	0.5	0.4	9.0		1.8	0.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.3		1.0	0.7	1.3	1.4		2.0		1.8	1.8	0.8		0.8
0	2	3.0	2	-	-	1	0.4			2.3		2.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	9.0	1.0	-	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.7	4.0	2.6	1.3	0.9	6.0	0.9
	F	2	3	4	2	9	7	80	6	10	Ξ	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

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MONTH	:	Nov 1993	8	1993								¥	AREA CODE: 6980	OE:	6980		. •	200	JECT	PROJECT CODE:	:: 0			UNIT CODE: 39	£	
UNITS		:	MT44.	×	95	6																				;
DAY	8	2	8	М	2	2	8	20	8	8	. ₽	=	12 1	13 1	14 15	5	5 17	2	4	2	2	N	W	A	¥	S S
-	••	7	7	4	5	17	8	32	45	ŧ	Ξ	12-	15-999-999	8	_	•	12	101	17 19					20.02	42.00	22
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4	36	Ŋ	8	5	22	3	38	4 4	33	38	2	7	7	10	٥	2	<u>*</u>	9	16 1	16 24				26.38	58.00	*
· rv	2	33	*	23	82	27	38	22	33	33	32	14-999	&	∞	∞	2	9	35 3	34 6	63 7	22 /			36.83	7.00	ង
· •0	57	98	28	13	3	Ŋ	30	22	Ż	22	9	5	5	٥	10	=	2	ξÜ RU	51 5	7 88	3 52	33		31.33	88.00	%
۰ ۲	, K	72	7	6	₩	2	5	5	5	5	=	7	9	0	2	6	=	2	28 2	26 18	8 24	43		18.08	43.00	%
- 00	1 12	8	²	=	=	₩	12	8	32	Ŋ	17-	17-999	6	2	13	14	9	∞	21 1	8 24	42 4	52 4	5	20.30	36.00	ន
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6	66-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	666	8	8	8	666	5-666	5-66	8-8	6-66 6-66	8	8-8	8-8	8-6	666-6		-999.00	0
20	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	66	8	8	8	8	8	8-8	8-8	8	8-6	666-666	-999.00	-999.00	0
2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	666	-666	Š	8-6	8	8	8-8	8	8-9	8-6	666-666	-999.00	-999.00	0
: 2	8	666-666-666-666-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5-66	8	6-66	6-66	8	8	6-6	8-8	666-	-999.00	-999.00	0
Ŋ	-8	666-666-666-666-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	666	5-666	8	8	8-6	8	8	8-8	8-8	666-	-	-999.00	0
72	8	666-666-666-666-	8	8	8	8	8	86-	66	66	8	8	666-666-666-666-666-666-666-666-666-666-	-666	666	80	12	4	14	21		56	27 49	-999.00	57.00	0
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MAX	57			41	31	, K		51	45	38	38	27	23	2	₩	7	22	28	3		88	92	89 09		88.00	
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STANDARD DEVIATION	ARD D	EVIA	3		14.3									•												
NOTE:	NOTE: -999 INDICATES	S I	ICAT	_	WAL	0 0	ATA	8	ESS	THAN	e D	fg	/alic	DAT	NVALID DATA OR LESS THAN enough valid DATA INCLUDED	3	ല									
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(1 HOUR RUNNING AVERAGES)

																		SAR	SAROAD	COCES	ES					
SITE	:	:	7009SJ	9814	,							2	TRANSACTION CODE:	8	8	E: 2		SIT	SITE CODE: 004	, E	쳟			PARAMETER CODE:	2 CODE: 42	42101
PARAMETER	TER	:	8									ST	STATE CODE:	30E:	8			AGE	AGENCY CODE:	8	-			METHOD CODE: 11	DDE: 11	
MONTH	:	:	Dec	5	r E							AR	AREA CODE:	30E:	9869			PRO	PROJECT CODE:	8	E: 01			UNIT CODE:	E: 39	
UNITS	:		PPTM.	I	600	6 . 0	_																			
ΑY	8	5	8	8	z	R	8	0	8	8	5	Ξ	12 1	12	14 1	15 16	5 17	18	19	8	21	22	ដ	AVG	MAX	80 S
	39	97 6	78	2	3 15	3 18	27	7	51	34	31	50-	20-999	0	5	13	91	21 19	8	55	8 20	0	7 22	24.26	51.00	ខ
~	2	5 14	12	Ξ	12	5 16	. 28	33	28	127	₩	12-	12-999	0	9	13	E E	37 3	4	£ 43	3 61	1 67	7 62	27.43	67.00	ង
M	72	1 41	41	9	.04	1 41	52	۲	88	89	3	15-	15-999	0,	10	13	7	7.	1 14		5	22 40	0 45	37.52	98.00	ង
4	¥	87 7	23	2	2 17	16	5	%	22	7	~	'n	ī	9	•	9	~	0	1. 16	ا ر	4	2 5	8	19.83	60.00	5%
5	. 43	7 47	77	ž	37	7 12	19	2	S	22	17	Ξ	=	0	~	~	9	7	1 10	_	5	25 34	4 24	21.13	47.00	5 7
•	23	3 24	17	~	41 6	17	2	\$	20	14	Ŧ	φ.	8-999	2	9	∞	=	<u>M</u>	6 19	_	28 3	33 50	0 34	18.96	50.00	ង
7	×	3 18	5		. •	~ &	=	5	12	=	9	6	666-6	æ	80	٥	=	3	4 10	_	60	7	20	11.61	33.00	ង
∞	L.J	₩ M	m		™	3	•	5	•	0	7	6	666-6	9	€	5	5	_	0	•	_	. ·	~	7.35	15.00	ង
٥	,~	4	4	4		Ň	12	₹2	18	12-9	66-	666-666	8	12	2	12		1 1	7	6 2	18	5	5	11.81	18.00	2
5	Ξ	١ /	9	_	ıν	9		=	18	12	ŧ	13-	13-999	Ø	∞	∞	=	2	80	0	60	œ		9.35	18.00	ង
=	4	'n	4	T	M	M	4	•	E D	∞	0	12	٥	0	0	9	9	_	9	9	9	9	6 ~	6.50	12.00	%
12	Ξ	16			5 18	3 18	21	2	- 19	16	9	ľ	9	'n	'n	•	, e	13 1	<u>5</u>	28	83	32 37	7 21	17.04	37.00	5
5	2	8 22	27	14	÷ ;	14	18	2	27	14	٥	4	666-666-6	8	7	∞	٠ و	<u>m</u>	0	_	9	. 9	ı,	12.86	27.00	23
4	4	4	4	7	4		F	22	30	23	5	'	666-666-2	8	~	٥	7	20	52 61		30	34 36	8	16.09	36.00	25
5	7	1 12		=	=======================================	13	32	.59	2	43	9	12-	15-999	٥	∞	9	5	37 3	36 47		48	33 3	34	27.04	67.00	ដ
16	31	1 24	8		6	7 12	4	22	35	. 54	5	-	10-999	=	9	=	9	19 2	22 27	_	34 3	38 46	6 28	21.83	76.00	ន
17	33	3 36	33		23	5 34	70	- 42	41	42	36	41-	41-999	17	14	16	18	28 2	22 18		19 · 3	32 53	3 24	31.83	24.00	ដ
8	74	7 44	38		7 28	3 37	. 78	27	64	32	21	4	9	0	Φ.	٥	=	20 4	77		69 5	52 49	9 45	31.79	68.00	5
19	2	67 0	42		34	39	8	27	35	ĸ	£	14	13	0	7	r	, _	=	4	47		46 58	8 31	29.13	20.00	5%
20	82	8 21	200		5 24	72 4	. 41	89	22 ~	37	31	-61	19-999	12	0	5	14	24 3	2	1 57		76 71	72	34.43	76.00	ĸ
21	8	34	34	M	7 22	2 19	17	22	54	7	8	17-	17-999	=	=	13	19	38	36 53		65 5	59 49	63	32.26	65.00	ង
22	67	9 51	46	4	1 41	38	3	20	53	32	ጟ	ĸ	22	12	0	11	18	22	20 20	-	8	25 27	7 37	33.29	78.00	54
S2	14	1 30	34	M	22	23	37	64	8	25. (33	19	72	∞	12	16	₩ 2	22	27 3	9	9 69	62 56	6 47	33.92	9.00	54
54	32	27	8	24	4 19	9 21	28	2	64	53	36	34	3	54	23	22	23	27 4	43 41		69	54 63	3 67	36.75	69.00	54
S2	8	0 53	38		5 41	23	24	2,5		53-666-666-666-666-666-666-666-666-666-6	666-	666	-666	5-666	6-66	6-66	8	8-8	6-6	6-6	6-6	66-6	86-6	-999.00	80.00	o .
92	ķ	66-666-666-666	666-	8	9-98	666-6	566-	8	-995	666-	666-	666	666	۶- 666	6-6	6-6	8	8	8-6	8-8	6-6	66-6	8-6	00.666-	-999.00	0
	ķ	66-666-666-666-	86-	8	8-6	666-6	86-	8	-98	66-	<u>.</u>	98	666	5-666	6-6	6-6	8-8	8-8	8-6	8-6	6-6	8-6	8-9	00.666- (-000.666-	0
. 88	ķ	66-666-666-666	-99		8-6	666-6	-98	8	-995	666-	<u>\$</u>	9	666	5-666	6-66	6-8	8	8-8	8-6	6-6	8-6	8-8	6-9	-000.666- 4	-999.00	0
62	8		040	M	30		40	5	8	07 (88	8	56-68	25	1	20	n	31.3	36 49		8	66 48	8 63	41.13	99.00	ង
8	5	5 50	.38	K	9 34	4 25	&	38	3 43	*	30	8	20-999	17	9	9	12	13 1	11 11		12 1	16 31	1 47	26.65	55.00	ង
31	23		33	m	23	5 10	=	Ξ	12	7 .	5	12-	12-999	12	=	12	5	22 2	28 43		52 .5	55 36	6 41	24.74	55.00	ន
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24.24

14 20 25 37 27 27

																		3	SAROAD CODES	8	es i					- 1
•	:	SITE70095J4T	ğ 8	5347								TRA	NSAC	TRANSACTION	300E:	~		SIT	SITE CODE: 004	 	ğ			PARAMETER CODE:	CODE: 42101	5
¥	PARAMETER .	8	Я									STA	TE C	STATE CODE:	8			AGE	AGENCY CODE:	900	-			METHOD CODE: 11	E: 1	
MONTH	:	Jan	2	1994								ARE	8	AREA CODE: 6980	980			2	PROJECT	:300S	::			UNIT CODE:	: 39	
UNITS		•	PTA	×	은	6													,							
	8	1 0	2	n	z	8	8	20	8	8	101	11 12		13 14	4 15	5 16	14	18	19	2	7	23	ង	AVG	MAX	2
		25	%	33	&	31	5	5	∞	7	7	666-6	8	7	9	•	7	~	7 3	7	5		5	17.65	26.00	N
		٥	∞	0	€0	0	٥	0	Ξ	80	∞	8-999		2	<u>.</u>	_	2	9	4	 	5	₽		11.04	19.00	Ŋ
	12	=	12	Ξ	=	9	₩	=	12	13	17	15-999	8	13	12	14 1	15 28	4	39	_	52	4	58	22.26	58.00	Ŋ
	32	*	82	36	36	8	7	54	28	36	35	41-999		30	30	58	42 55	24	67 5	52	52	2	55	38.70	57.00	ສ
	41	_		=	12	2	33	8	54	23	14	8-9	8	∞	•	=	3 18	8 25	5 2	22	8	8	. 65	23.52	68.00	ĸ
	57		2	30	22	2	37	69	9	58	16	10-999	8	∞	∞	5	13 21	2	4 29	7 47		S	24	34.35	100.00	ສ
	7		_	1	14	14	33	37	48	25	32	15-9		2	₹.	15 1	9 44	4	2 39	&	54	72	. 62	30.70	62.00	n
		8	8	18	17	13	Ŋ		18	20	9	9	15	18	16	7	6 30	0	7 5	1 41		4		27.21	90.09	%
		45	45	37	S	22	4	10	2	5	∞	7	~	7	9	~	8 13	3 24	4 30	0 40		2		23.88	58.00	5 7
	20	65	41	35	58	82	*	53	61	24	34	28-9	8	16	; =	-	14 28	8 36	6 39	57	2	23		38.65	73.00	Ŋ
	9		8	28	92	22	28	9	45	5 8	13	16-9	8	=	=	12.	15 23	3 30	0 43	52	53	64	52	30.26	53.00	IJ
	5	32	R	ន	17	8	27	2	82	45	8	19-9	8	ŭ			20 39	9 57		%				39.09	96.00	N
	32			4	33	22	8	7	83	5-25		8		21	2	17	22 22		•	2	34		34		107.00	23
	30			2	22	54	40	1	26	77		41-9						50	3 83	د				48.00	96.00	ผ
	28	_		54	39	40	45	33	45	32	32	92	17	14			5 3	5 37	7 54	8	2	£		43.08	29.00	7
	35			20	33	37	28	8	32	27		11	œ								_				. 63.00	7
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	&			9	4	11	41	69	8			30-9												38.52	95.00	ผ
	30	12	0	0	∞	•	5	54	30			24 30		28	ĸ	23 20			_		28	12	2 7		45.00	7
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	32			22	82	9	5	14	16	17	4	14								8				•	39.00	Ñ
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	9			10	10	۲.	17	43	36	7		11-999					8	13 1	=	æ				•	43.00	7
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	36	27		2	=	5	20	51	38	92		=			٥			16 1	7 19	34	9 4	74	_		51.00	%
	38			14	14	17	16	23	82	3	19	12		∞	9	9	∞	۰.	0	28	5 47	£3	3 35	20.08	47.00	Ñ
	33	8	ĸ	14	2	0	16	20	13	13		=		7	9		9	6	1 14	4 17	22 2	57	2	14.88	33.00	7
	58		ĸ	54	28	23	38	26	50 80	31	22	20-999		&	13		-	32 3	<u>ب</u> 0		8	4		32.18	00.09	N
	30	82	ដ	8	17	17	Ŋ	ĸ	38	27	۲2	Ÿ	8	ដ			• :		30 36	6 42				25.93		
	8	8	Z	54	39	40	45	1	5	28	25	41	33	30	36	۰ 88	42	8	4 107				98 9		107.00	
DAYS	31	3	3	3	31	3	3	31.	ñ	31	8		5	30					31 31	1 31	1 31	3			122	-

STANDARD DEVIATION 19.6 NOTE: -999 INDICATES INVALID DATA OR LESS THAN enough valid DATA INCLUDED

February 1994
STATION NO. 7009 POLLUTANT: CO: ppm
San Jose - 4th St. Station

23	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	0.8	9.0	0.9	2.8	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	4.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.1	3.2	4.0	9.0	9.0	0.0		3.6
22	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.0	9.0	1.5	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	1.9	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.7	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	3.0
21	2.8		2.2	4.0	1.4	0.8	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.8	4.2	9.0	1.7	2.2	9.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.9
20	2.3	4.8	2.1	5.0	2.8	1.0	1.1	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	3.5	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	6.0	1.3	6.0	0.3	0.4	1.6
19	2.1	3.9	1.9	3.5	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.1	2.7	0.8	2.6	1.6	9.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	6.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.5
18	2.1	3.5	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.1	9.0	6.0	9.0	6.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.3
17	2.4	4.1	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.5		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	6.0	9.0	6.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1
16	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.9			1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	6.0	1.1	0.3	9.0
15	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.9	6.0	1.0	1.8	0.7		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	9.0	9.0	0.7	1.0	6.0	0.8		0.5
14	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0		0.8		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.8	8.0	9.0	0.7	9.0	0.5	9.0	0.7	0.8	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.5
13	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	6.0	1.0	1.5	0.9		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.7	6.0	0.8	0.8	9.0	9.0		6.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
12			2.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.9				6.0	8.0	9.0	9.0				2.0	0.4	
11	2.4	2.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	6.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	6.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	9.0
10	2.6	3.3	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	6.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	6.0	0.5	1.0	9.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	9.0	0.7
6	4.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	1.3	0.1	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	9.0	9.0	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	0.8	9.0	Ŧ
8	5.5	4.7	4.5	5.0	1.4	9.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.4	4.2	1.9	0.7	9.0	1.3
7	6.9	4.2	4.3	5.3	1.3	9.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.0	8.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.8	6.0	9.4	3.3	4.9	1.5			1.2
9	4.1	3.4		2.3		0.5	1.	1.0	1.9	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.4	6.0	6.0	1.1	0.5	9.0	9.0	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.3		9.0
5				2.1		0.5	9.0	9.0	- -	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.7	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
4	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	9.0	0.4	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
3	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.0	9.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	9.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	9.0	0.4	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.2	9.0	0.2
2		2.9		2.5		9.0	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	9.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	2.7	1.1	1.0	2.2	0.4		0.3
-				2.9		6.0	9.0	0.5	3.1	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.4	9.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.7	9.0	0.4	0.3
0	3.6	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.1	6.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.2	9.0	0.4	0.8		1.5				3.5				0.3
	-	2	3	4	5	9	7	ω	6	10	-	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

COUNTY: SANTA CLARA
ROUTE: 280
DIRECTION: SOUTHBOUND
LOCATION: DE ANZA BLVD. DIAGONAL ON-RAMP

									_		_			_				_	_	_		_	_			_	_	
1/28/94	FRIDAY .	FREEWAY	VOLUME	911	451	304	176	201	615	1,985	696'5	6,296	4,732	4,435	5,104	5,437				:							,	
1/28	Œ	RAMP	VOLUME										•													•		
/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	741	397	233	130	178	634	2,104	5,676	6,292	4,937	4,155	4,752	5,135	5,343	5,886	7,031	7,235	7,263	6,882	5,415	4,296	8333°	2,746	1,826	93,120
1/27/94	THURSDAY	RAMP	VOLUME																1283	1088	1045							
194	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	722	358	265	146	158	635	2,057	5,637	6,287	4,667	3,981	4,669	4,967	5,145	5,869	6,892	7,521	7,608	6,551	5,409	3,806	3,853	2,847	1,448	91,498
1/26/94	WEDNESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME														•											
3/93	SDAY	FREEWAY'	VOLUME	495	314	189	205	563	1,601	3,737	4,917	4,691	5,062															
12/23/93	THURSDAY	RAMP	VOLUME					•																				
12/22/93	ESDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	1,002	478	688	180	214	586	4,711	4,106	5,333	4,741	4,552	5,312	5,426	5,778	6,473	7,199	7,685	6,749	6,321	5,026	3,725	3,516	2,831	1,924	94,207
12/2	WEDNESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME									,							1452	1256	1129 .							
DATE	DAY	JWIL	PERIOD	2400 - 0100	0100 - 0200	0200 - 0300	0300 - 0400	0400 - 0500	0090 - 0090	0020 - 0090	0080 - 0020	0060 - 0080	0001 - 0060	1000 - 1100	1100 - 1200	1200 - 1300	1300 - 1400	1400 - 1500	1500 - 1600	1600 - 1700	1700 - 1800	1800 - 1900	1900 - 2000	2000 - 2100	2100 - 2200	2200 - 2300	2300 - 2400	TOTAL

				_		_	$\overline{}$										1	- 1		- 1	- 1	- 1	i	- 1	ŧ	- 1	
3/94	X4/4/27/27	VOLUME	440	313	280	403	795	2,408	5,011	6,610	4,724																
1/28/94 FBIDAY		VOLUME					٠	87	217	417	194																
7/94 SDAY	ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	VO UME	389	278	293	367	764	2,439	5,233	6,932	4,891	3,496	2,896	3,021	3,027	2,836	3,267	3,837	3,932	4,139	3,223	2,067	1,614	1,412	992	923	62,268
1/27/94	ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	HAMIT ION						94	224	453	181				•	·											
/94	SUAT	WO! IMF	373	301	267	347	797	2,436	5,204	6,849	4,619	3,480	2,889	2,950	2,787	2,828	3,116	3,548	3,855	4,028	3,164	2,042	1,449	1,224	1,020	924	60,497
1/26/94	WEUNESUAT	RAMIP	ACE COME					95	216	473	174																
/25/94	UAY	FREEWAY	393	313	264	367	781	2,367	4,977	690'9	4,828	3,404	2,813	2,868	2,764	2,712	3,146	3,480	3,612	3,651	2,829	1,859	1,361	1,184	996	954	57,962
1/25	IUESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME					87	229		204																
1/94	DAY	FREEWAY	A 70	302	306	396	769	2.429	4.930	6.143	4.442	3,265	2,763	2,914	2,810	2,702	3,032	3,298	3,374	3,556	2,730	1,865	1.383	1,176	953	926	56,943
1/24/94	MONDAY	PAMP	VOLUME							•	,																
ш		ш	3 5	0000	0300	0400	0500	0090	0200	0800	0060	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
DATE	DAY	TIME	A CO	0100 -	0000	0300 -	0400	0500 -	- 0090	0700 -	0800 -	- 0060	1000 -	1100 -	1200 -	1300 -	1400 -	1500 -	1600 -	1700 -	1800	1900 -	2000 -	2100 -	2200 -	2300 -	TOTAL

																				- 1	ı	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	i	- 1	- 1
2/4/94	FRIDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	448	312	263	420	750	2,312	5,003	6,679	4,994	3,692	3,102	3,258	3,200												
2/4	Ē	RAMP	VOLUME						102	223	364	218																
/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	382	303	219	359	763	2,443	5,262	6,885	5,000	3,663	2,958	3,010	2,951	2,869	3,412	3,907	4,106	4,304	3,314	2,250	1,581	1,343	1,054	947	63,285
2/3/94	THURSDAY	RAMP	VOLUME				,		86	221	419	186																
/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	376	261	239	373	731	2,410	5,242	6,991	4,955	3,403	2,957	2,954	2,900	2,685	3,176	3,804	4,055	4,190	3,244	2,011	1,498	1,297	1,000	951	61,703
2/2/94	WEDNESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						100	217	406	211		•			•						•		,			
/94	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	368	261	257	343	756	2,440	5,212	6,871	4,804	3,469	2,968	2,899	2,776	2,823	3,149	3,871	3,838	4,046	3,066	2,025	1,493	1,301	975	939	60,950
2/1/94	TUESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						83		391	201																
/94	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	415	384	283	397	790	2,431	5,262	6,985	4,776	3,510	2,837	2,864	2,899	2,807	3,271	3,786	3,758	3,809	2,952	1,961	1,431	1,205	934	913	099'09
1/31/94	MONDAY	RAMP	VOLUME									,						•										
Ш	- _	,,,	8	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0090	00/0	0800	0060	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
DATE	DAY	JIME.	PHIOD HIOD	2400 -	100 -	3200 -	3300 -	0400 -	0500 -	- 0090	- 00/0	- 0080	- 0060	1000 -	1100 -	1200 -	1300 -	1400 -	1500 -	1600 -	1700 -	1800 -	1900 -	2000 -	2100 -	2200 -	2300 -	TOTAL

2/11/94	FRIDAY	P FREEWAY	ME VOLUME	470	338	307	385	772	2,274	4,914	6,334		3,579	3,185	3,395	3,270	3,393					-					
		RAMIP	VOLUME						107	207		168															
2/10/94	THURSDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	469	320	265	380	791	2,397	5,203	6,995	4,964	3,441	2,958	3,010	2,991	2,959	3,375	3,822	3,831	4,005	3,031	2,165	1,580	1,378	1,068	
		RAMIP	VOLUME						84	230	439	185															
/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	412	287	218	345	750	2,413	5,123	6,929	4,785	3,408	2,953	3,030	2,813	2,790	3,147	3,854	3,819	4,043	3,151	2,127	1,580	1,424	1,059	
2/9/94	WEDNESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						104	208	909	188														•	
/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	378	233	253	353	755	2,341	5,274	6,845	4,924	3,505	2,915	2,878	2,813	2,815	3,133	3,523	3,718	3,907	2,990	2,073	1,447	1,267	929	
2/8/94	TUESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						87	232	395	180															
/94	IDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	452	274	292	340	742	2,395	2,060	6,718	4,899	3,603	2,954	2,956	2,969	2,801	3,200	3,429	3,482	3,505	2,595	1,707	1,261	1,194	827	
2/7/94	MONDAY	PAMP	VOLUME						85	219	462	181											•				
LE L	Υ	Щ	8	0100	0200	0300	0400	0200	0090	0020	0800	0060	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	
DATE	DAY	TIME	PERIOD	2400 -	0100 -	0200 -	- 0080	0400 -	- 0050	- 0090	0200	- 0080	- 0060	1000 -	1100 -	1200 -	1300 -	1400 -	1500 -	1600 -	1700 -	1800 -	1900 -	2000 -	2100 -	2200 -	

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3/94	JAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	472	344	263	404	755	2,164	4,391	6,324	4,359	3,436	3,221	3,266	3,377	3,466	3,794										
2/18/94	FHIDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						93	192	368	206																
7/94	SUAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	423	294	265	360	739	2,327	4,811	6,293	4,699	3,305	2,946	3,115	2,848	2,842	3,222	3,575	3,705	3,925	3,032	2,004	1,482	1,317	1,071	996	59,566
2/17/94 THI IDENA	IHUHSDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						98	206		202	•															
/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	404	281	230	333	092	2,401	5,154	6,867	4,646	3,459	2,957	2,940	2,710	2,820	3,063	3,667	3,838	3,948	3,161	2,159	1,447	1,301	939	006	60,385
2/16/94	WEDNESDAY	RAMIP	VOLUME						101	203	434	189																
194	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	431	327	285	378	760	2,423	5,155	6,952	4,719	3,482	2,954	2,988	2,804	2,911	3,109	3,860	3,858	4,166	3,158	1,978	1,399	1,201	911	905	61,114
2/15/94	TUESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						88	201	552	170																
2/14/94	DAY	FFEEWAY	VOLUME	492	341	306	387	766	2,369	5,066	6,825	4,832	3.415	2.935	3,083	2.966	2,950	3,264	3,799	3,766	3,995	3,144	2,120	1,577	1,310	988	1,018	61,714
2/1/2	MONDAY	RAMP	VOLUME						74	221	-439	165																
D1			S	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0090	0200	0800	0060	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
DATE	DA≺	TIME	PERIOD	2400 -		1			١,	١.	۱.	- 0080	,	1000 -	1100 -	1200 -	1300 -	1400 -	1500 -	1600 -	1700 -	1800 -	1900 -	2000 -	2100 -	2200 -	2300 -	TOTAL

	_																opT							\neg	1			\neg
194	JAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	457	329	315	441	803	2,330	4,645	5,916	5,118	3,811	3,209	3,405	3,314												
2/25/94	THIDAY	PAMP P	VOLUME						89	206		215																
1/94	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	472	319	230	359	825	2,484	5,114	6,378	4,969	3,629	3,048	3,050	2,905	2,864	3,250	3,901	3,872	4,252	3,524	2,344	1,603	1,448	1,152	1,036	63,028
2/24/94	THURSDAY	PAMP	VOLUME						95	213	464	208																
194	SDAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	426	287	255	366	811	2,417	5,110	6,735	4,833	3,458	2,926	3,046	2,857	2,909	3,107	3,707	4,018	3,888	3,254	2,177	1,427	1,280	1,032	944	61,270
2/23/94	WEDNESDAY	RAMP	VOLUME		·				93	224	438	165																
/94	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	538	317	265	356	820	2,524	5,157	6,608	4,891	3,495	3,044	3,143	3,030	2,991	3,233	3,746	3,831	3,900	3,104	2,040	1,418	1,327	1,060	955	61,793
2/22/94	TUESDAY	PAMP	VOLUME						82	244	377	193										·						
/94	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	511	362	262	277	496	1,137	2,003	2,931	2,554	2,705	2,936	3,413	3,699	3,974	3,978	4,553	4,615	4,479	4,180	3,150	2,246	1,826	1,308	1,084	58,679
2/21/94	MONDAY	RAMP	VOLUME								,	,																
			8	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0090	00/0	0800	0060	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
DATE	DAY	TIME	PERIOD	2400 -	١.	0200 -	١.	0400 -	١.	1	١.		١.	1000 -	1100 -	1200 -	1300 -	1400 -	1500 -	1600 -	1700 -	1800 -	1900 -	2000 -	2100 -	2200 -	2300 -	TOTAL

		-			<i>3</i> .7								•				·											
															,					,								
94	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	463	306	273	358	767	2,434	5,137	6,917	4,843	3,459	2,954	3,009	2,786												
3/1/94	TUESDAY	٥	VOLUME						85	230	509	-																
1/94	DAY	FREEWAY	VOLUME	497	357	278	364	756	2,398	5,032	6,708	4,909	3,481	2,945	2,996	2,782	2,892	3,125	3,662	3,761	3,890	2,948	2,165	1,629	1,307	916	964	60,762
2/28/94	MONDAY	PAMP	VOLUME						86	231		192																
DATE	DAY	TIME	PERIOD	2400 - 0100	0100 - 0200	0200 - 0300	0300 - 0400	١.	0500 - 0600	l l	0700 - 0800	ı	•	1	1100 - 1200	١.	1300 - 1400		1500 - 1600	1600 - 1700	1700 - 1800	1800 - 1900	1900 - 2000	2000 - 2100	2100 - 2200	2200 - 2300	2300 - 2400	ا. ا

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BOX 23660 OAKLAND, CA 94623-0660 (510) 286-4444 TDD (510) 286-4454



October 25, 1993

Dear Resident,

Have you ever wondered about the air quality in your neighborhood?

We have.

Have you ever wondered about the freeway system and your air quality? We do all the time.

Caltrans is committed to providing transportation service and enhanced mobility to the public in as cost-effective and environmentally conscious a manner as possible. Ramp metering is one of the most effective and inexpensive tools we have. It allows us to manage traffic merging onto the freeway during periods of heavy traffic, reducing stop-and-go congestion so that the freeway stays flowing smoothly, thereby allowing more people to get to their destinations more quickly without costly expansion of freeway capacity. With ramp metering, a few seconds of your time at the on-ramp can save you minutes on your rush hour trips.

We know that due to its effect on congestion reduction, ramp metering has significant regional air quality <u>benefits</u>. And we have computer models that are state-of-the-art at predicting air quality fairly accurately, but no amount of computer analysis can substitute for field measurements, especially near on-ramps. This is why Caltrans is particularly interested in measuring the air quality directly adjacent to metered on-ramps, like the one near your home.

Please take a moment to consider helping us collect this kind of information by allowing us to place an air quality measuring device on your property for approximately two months. If you think you might be interested, please call Michael Markowitz, Regional Air Quality Specialist, collect at (510) 286-5661, between 9 AM and 5:30 PM within the next week or so.

Thank you for taking the time to think about volunteering your assistance.

Sincerely,

by:

JOE BROWNE

District Director

DIANNE STEINHAUSER, Chief Environmental Engineering Branch

PERMIT TO ENTER

Date: December 8, 1993

E.A. 132451

State of California
Department of Transportation
Post Office Box 23660
Oakland, CA 94623-0660

Permission is hereby granted to the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, hereinafter referred to as STATE, to enter upon our lands, for the purpose of conducting an air quality monitoring study according to the following details:

- 1) OWNER agrees to allow STATE to park a van containing a carbon monoxide (CO) analyzer, its accompanying data recording unit, a tank of gas containing a safe standardized concentration of CO, and a thermostatically controlled electric heater, on OWNER's property in the parking lot adjacent to the De Anza Blvd. on-ramp to southbound I-280, in the first two parking slots east of the landscaping, approximately 330 feet east of the air conditioning control building.
- 2) OWNER agrees to provide STATE electrical power for said equipment at the electrical control room for the air conditioning plant in the northwest corner of the site. STATE will provide and locate 500 feet of weatherproof \$12, 3 conductor Type S electrical extension cable to OWNER's satisfaction from the electrical room to the van. Power consumption by the test equipment will be approximately 200 Watts continuously, and by the heater, 600 Watts intermittently as needed to prevent internal temperature of the van from dropping below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 3) OWNER agrees to allow STATE access to said van and equipment. After initial set-up, access will be needed approximately three times a week for approximately 15 minutes for the duration of the study to calibrate the analyzer and download data. STATE agrees to verbally notify OWNER in advance of each access visit.
- 4) OWNER acknowledges that study will last roughly two months, from December 8, 1993, to February 28, 1994.

The rights and privileges hereby granted to STATE, may at the option of the STATE, be exercised by any authorized agent or contractor of STATE.

By acceptance of this Permit to Enter, it is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties that STATE agrees to indemnify and save the undersigned OWNERS harmless against any and all loss, damage, and/or liability which may be suffered or incurred by OWNERS and against any and all claims,

Permit To Enter December 8, 1993 Page 2

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

Right of Way Agent

demands, and causes of action that may be brought against OWNERS caused by, or arising out of, or in any way connected with the use and/or occupancy of said lands of OWNERS by STATE, its agents, contractors or assigns. STATE further agrees to assume full responsibility for any and all damages caused by STATE'S operation under this Permit and STATE shall, at its option, either repair or pay for such damages.

Cupertino Gateway Partners
a California general partnership

By: ACI Real Properties, Inc.,
a Delaware corporation
Its: General Partner

By:

Its:

Date:

ACCEPTED:
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

W. J. DOWD, Chief

R/W Acquisition Services

PERMIT TO ENTER

Date: December 9, 1993

E.A. 132451

State of California
Department of Transportation
Post Office Box 23660
Oakland, CA 94623-0660

Permission is hereby granted to the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, hereinafter referred to as STATE, to enter upon our lands, for the purpose of conducting an air quality monitoring study according to the following details:

- 1) DESCRIPTION: The OWNER hereby permits the STATE to access those certain premises with the appurtenances situated in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California and more particularly described as follows: access to the enclosed patio room at rear of house located at Century Park Way for the purpose of placing test equipment and conducting an air quality monitoring study.
- 2) TERM: The term of this Permit shall commence on December 9, 1993 and shall end on January 31, 1994.
- 3) COMPENSATION: OWNER agrees to accept \$300.00 from STATE upon completion of the study as full compensation for electrical power and inconvenience. If OWNER wishes, for any reason, to cancel this Permit before the end of the study, STATE will pay OWNER a pro-rated fraction of the \$300.00. If STATE cancels early, STATE will pay the full \$300.00.
- 4) EQUIPMENT: OWNER agrees to allow STATE to place a carbon monoxide (CO) analyzer, its accompanying data recording unit, a tank of gas containing a safe standardized concentration of CO, and a thermostatically controlled electric heater, on OWNER's property in the enclosed patio room at rear of house.
- 5) ELECTRICITY: OWNER agrees to provide STATE electrical power for said equipment. Power consumption by the test equipment will be approximately 200 Watts continuously, and by the heater, 600-1500 Watts intermittently as needed to prevent room temperature from dropping below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 6) ACCESS: OWNER agrees to provide STATE access to said equipment upon reasonable verbal request by STATE of one to five days. After initial set-up, access will be needed approximately once a week for approximately 15 minutes for the duration of the study. All access to be at the convenience of the OWNER.
- 7) AGENTS: The rights and privileges hereby granted to STATE, may at the option of the STATE, be exercised by any authorized agent or contractor of STATE.

Permit To Enter December 9, 1993 Page 2

8) CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES: By acceptance of this Permit to Enter, it is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties that STATE agrees to indemnify and save the undersigned OWNERS harmless against any and all loss, damage, and/or liability which may be suffered or incurred by OWNERS and against any and all claims, demands, and causes of action that may be brought against OWNERS caused by, or arising out of, or in any way connected with the use and/or occupancy of said lands of OWNERS by STATE, its agents, contractors or assigns. STATE further agrees to assume full responsibility for any and all damages caused by STATE'S operation under this Permit and STATE shall, at its option, either repair or pay for such damages.

Sincerely,

HENRY CHOE (OWNER)

Century Park Way San Jose, CA 95111

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

Michael Calle

MICHAEL C. WILLIAMS Right of Way Agent

() | ()

DIANNE STEINHAUSER, Chief

Environmental Engineering Branch

ACCEPTED:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

W/J. DOWD, Chief

R/W Acquisition Services

PERMIT TO ENTER

Date: February 1, 1994

E.A. 132451

State of California Department of Transportation Post Office Box 23660 Oakland, CA 94623-0660

Permission is hereby granted to the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, hereinafter referred to as STATE, to enter upon our lands, for the purpose of conducting an air quality monitoring study according to the following details:

- 1) DESCRIPTION: The OWNER hereby permits the STATE to access those certain premises with the appurtenances situated in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California and more particularly described as follows: access to the enclosed patio room at rear of house located at Century Park Way for the purpose of placing test equipment and conducting an air quality monitoring study.
- 2) TERM: The term of this Permit shall commence on February 1, 1994 and shall end on March 4, 1994. This represents an extension of the original agreement dated December 9, 1993, which commenced December 9, 1993 and ended January 31, 1994.
- 3) COMPENSATION: OWNER agrees to accept \$250.00 from STATE upon completion of the study as full compensation for electrical power and inconvenience. If OWNER wishes, for any reason, to cancel this Permit before the end of the study, STATE will pay OWNER a pro-rated fraction of the \$250.00. If STATE cancels early, STATE will pay the full \$250.00. This \$250.00 is in addition to the \$300.00 from the December 9, 1993, Permit to Enter.
- 4) EQUIPMENT: OWNER agrees to allow STATE to place a carbon monoxide (CO) analyzer, its accompanying data recording unit, a tank of gas containing a safe standardized concentration of CO, and a thermostatically controlled electric heater, on OWNER's property in the enclosed patio room at rear of house.
- 5) ELECTRICITY: OWNER agrees to provide STATE electrical power for said equipment. Power consumption by the test equipment will be approximately 200 Watts continuously, and by the heater, 600-1500 Watts intermittently as needed to prevent room temperature from dropping below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 6) ACCESS: OWNER agrees to provide STATE access to said equipment upon reasonable verbal request by STATE of one to five days. After initial set-up, access will be needed approximately once a week for approximately 15 minutes for the duration of the study. All access to be at the convenience of the OWNER.

Permit To Enter - H. Choe February 1, 1994 Page 2

- 7) AGENTS: The rights and privileges hereby granted to STATE, may at the option of the STATE, be exercised by any authorized agent or contractor of STATE.
- 8) CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES: By acceptance of this Permit to Enter, it is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties that STATE agrees to indemnify and save the undersigned OWNERS harmless against any and all loss, damage, and/or liability which may be suffered or incurred by OWNERS and against any and all claims, demands, and causes of action that may be brought against OWNERS caused by, or arising out of, or in any way connected with the use and/or occupancy of said lands of OWNERS by STATE, its agents, contractors or assigns. STATE further agrees to assume full responsibility for any and all damages caused by STATE'S operation under this Permit and STATE shall, at its option, either repair or pay for such damages.

Sincerely,

HENRY CHOE (OWNER)

Century Park Way San Jose, CA 95111

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

ACCEPTED:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL C. WILLIAMS Right of Way Agent

DIANNE STEINHAUSER, Chief

Environmental Engineering Branch

W. J. DOWD, Chief

R/W Acquisition Services

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BOX 23660 OAKLAND, CA 94623-0660 (510) 286-4444 TDD (510) 286-4454



March 1, 1994

Mr. Henry Choe
Century Park Way
San Jose, CA 95111

Dear Mr. Choe:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation, I would like to thank you for your participation in our air quality monitoring study.

Since the middle of December you have been kind enough to allow us into your home on more or less a weekly basis to collect our data. I am happy to inform you that the carbon monoxide levels we measured in your back yard were well below both State and Federal health standards, despite the proximity of your home to the Route 101 freeway and the Blossom Hill Ave. metered on-ramp.

As per our <u>Permit To Enter</u> agreements, the State will be sending you a total of \$550.00 directly to your home address via the U.S. Mail. We would have liked to present you with a check the day our field personnel came to shut down the study, but we were not able to do so. Please accept my apologies for the delay. We will send you the money we owe you as soon as possible.

If you would like to talk to anyone about the results of the study or the status of your compensation, please call Michael Markowitz, Regional Air Quality Specialist, at (510) 286-5661.

Sincerely,

JOE BROWNE
District Director

by:

Low DIANNE STEINHAUSER, Chief Environmental Engineering Branch

MDM:mdm

bcc: DS, SC, CA/VS

Bill Dowd/Mike Williams -- R/W Chron File, Proj File (EA 132451)

CO and Ramp Meters



February 18, 1994

RECEIVED

MAR () 4 1994

Enviror mental Analysis

Branch C

da County EDWARD R. CAMPBELL E. WILLIAM WITHROW

Contra Costa County

SHARON J. BROWN

Tom Powers

Mr. Joe Browne, Director Caltrans District 04 Box 23660

Marin County **Doug Wilson**

Oakland CA. 94623-0660

Napa County FRED NEGRI

Dear Mr. Browne:

San Francisco-City and County TOM HSIEH RUBIN GLICKMAN

San Mateo County MARY GRIFFIN JANE BAKER Chairwoman

Santa Clara County ROD DIRIDON JAMES T. BEALL, JR.

> Solano County JAMES SPERING

Sonoma County PETER C. FOPPIANO

Association of **Bay Area Governments** DIANNE MCKENNA Vice-Chair

S.F. Bay Conservation and Developmen Commission ANGELO J. SIRACUSA

> State Business, Transportation and Housing Agency JOE BROWNE

U.S. Department of Transportation WILLIAM P. DUPLISSEA

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Developme GORDON H. MCKAY

LAWRENCE D. DAHMS Deputy Executive Director

Executive Director

WILLIAM F. HEIN

Your letter of December 27, 1993 invited MTC to attend a meeting to discuss air quality conformity determinations for ramp metering projects. Staff from MTC, Caltrans District 04, Caltrans Headquarters, and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District met on January 20, 1994 and developed a proposal for revising the approach for making conformity determinations for ramp metering projects. MTC's understanding of that approach, and the agreed to steps for implementing that approach, are presented below.

Caltrans District 04 has been actively monitoring CO concentrations at two metered on ramps with high traffic volumes located in high background areas in Santa Clara County since mid-December, 1993. Field monitoring will continue through the winter months when CO concentrations usually peak. To date, the maximum measured CO concentration of 7.1 ppm is well below the state (20.0 ppm) and federal (35 ppm) standards. This monitoring of actual conditions supports Caltrans contention that metering does not create CO hotspots.

At present, there is no accepted methodology for forecasting CO emissions at metered on ramps. JUMP Start project #3 included efforts to modify the CALINE model for signalized intersections so that it could address ramp meters, but this modified model results in forecasts of unprecedented and unbelievable CO concentrations. Until a workable procedure for a quantitative evaluation is developed, Caltrans will prepare conformity determinations of all ramp metering projects in the State based on a qualitative analysis. The evidence from the field monitoring and project corridor quantitative analysis support the validity of this approach. A recent lawsuit in Sacramento challenged several aspects of a Caltrans environmental analysis, including the analysis of ramp metering's impacts. Caltrans successfully defended its analysis in court, and is sending MTC copies of the relevant information.

The meeting concluded with the following action plan. Monitoring of CO levels will be included in future ramp metering projects, as appropriate. Caltrans will meet with the Air Resources Board to discuss whether a workable quantitative procedure is

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CO and Ramp Meters

Mr. Joe Browne, Director February 18, 1994 Page 2

possible, and the acceptability of using a qualitative approach for metering conformity determinations in combination with a monitoring program. Either through a meeting of the JUMP Start project #3 team or through circulation of a written description of the methodology for metering conformity determinations, concurrence on the new approach will be documented. Caltrans will then submit project review requests to MTC based on this approach. We anticipate receiving project review requests by the summer.

Caltrans leadership in bringing the partner agencies together and moving this JUMP Start project forward is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Hein

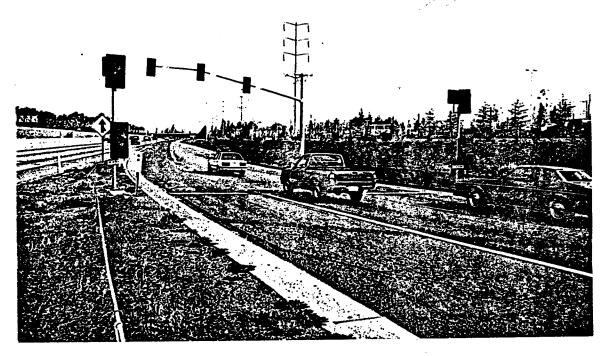
Deputy Executive Director

WFH:JG:cr

cc: Diane Steinhauser Steve Borroum

SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. — Looking east from stop line.

(Note the van location just above the pick-up truck.)



SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. — Looking northwest from parking lot. (Note the wind vane and the metering lights in the background, directly upwind.)



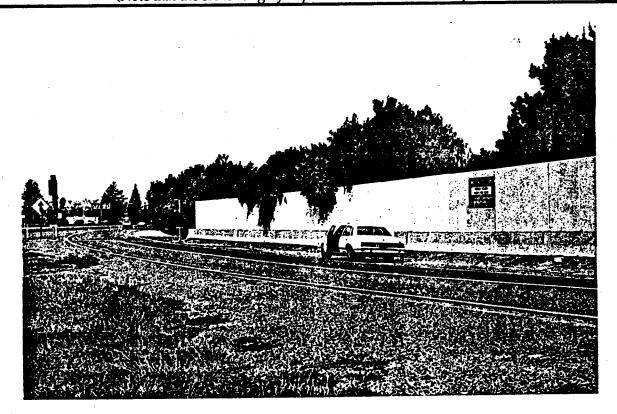
CO and Ramp Meters

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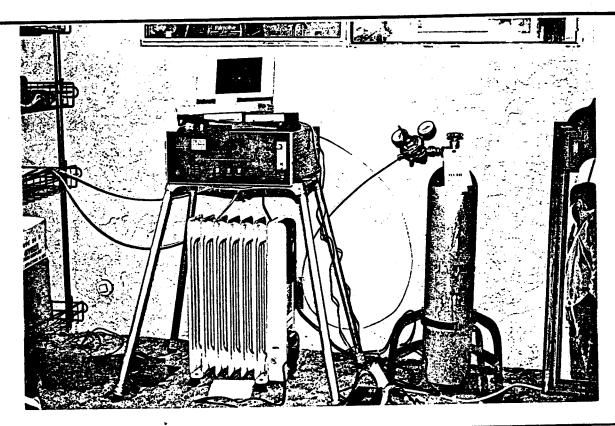
SCL-280/De Anza Blvd. — Equipment setup in the van. (Note the Solomat analyzer on the floor and the heater in the back corner.)



SCL-101/Blossom Hill Rd. — Looking north. (Note that the car is roughly adjacent to the monitor site's probe.)



SCL-101/Blossom Hill Rd. — Equipment setup.



SCL-101/Blossom Hill Rd. — Downloading weekly data.

(Note the thermograph on the stool in the foreground.)



CO and Ramp Meters